

PEKING REVIEW

12

March 19, 1976

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**Lao Party and Government
Delegation Visits China**

**The Great Proletarian Cultural
Revolution Continues and Deepens**

**Strong Condemnation of Rhodesian
Reactionary Regime's Aggression**

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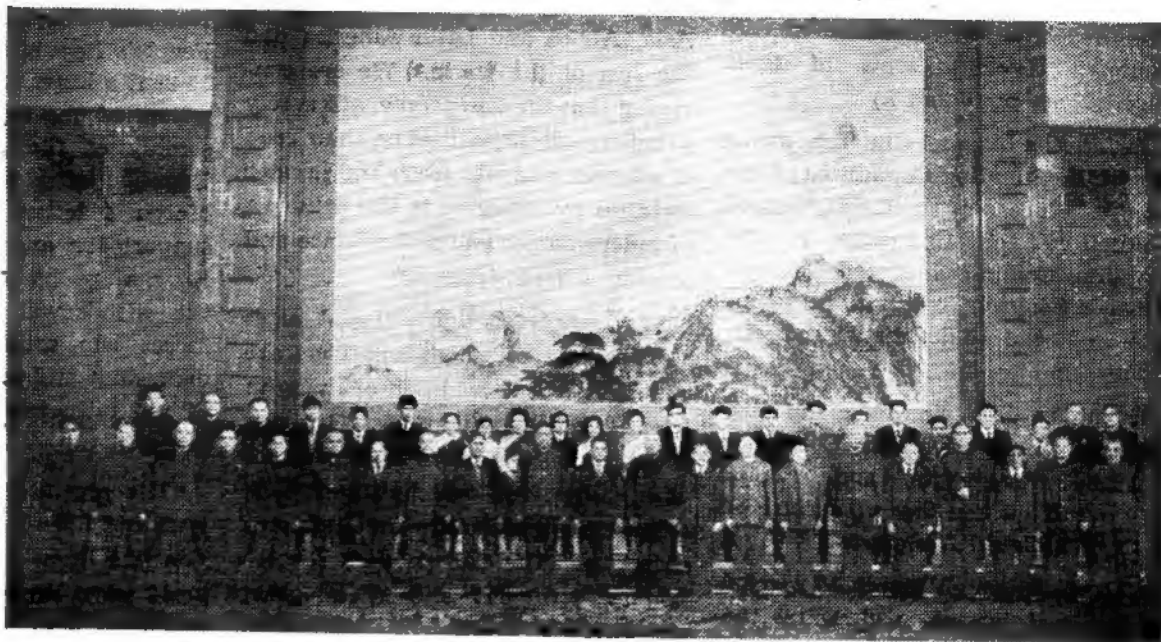
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Welcome to the Lao Party and Government Delegation

THE Lao Party and Government Delegation with Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and Premier of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, as its leader and Phoun Sipraseuth, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Vice-Premier of the Government and Minister for Foreign

Affairs, as its deputy leader arrived in Peking on March 15 by special plane for an official friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government.



Comrade Chu Teh meets with the Lao Party and Government Delegation.

The guests were welcomed at the airport by Hua Kuo-feng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Acting Premier of the State Council; Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the

C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chiao Kuan-hua, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li Chiang, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Trade; Fang Yi, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; and Chang Tsai-chien, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army as well as several thousand people in the capital. A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport.



A warm welcome for the Lao Party and Government Delegation.

That evening, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People to warmly welcome the

Lao Party and Government Delegation. Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng hosted the banquet and Comrades Yao Wen-yuan and Wu Teh and others attended it. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane made speeches at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 6 and 7.)

Before the banquet Chu Teh, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with all members of the delegation and its entourage.

Comrades Hua Kuo-feng and Yao Wen-yuan held talks with Comrades Kaysone Phomvihane and Phoun Sipraseuth on the day of arrival of the distinguished Lao guests.

Renmin Ribao on March 15 carried an editorial warmly welcoming the delegation. It said: "The people of Laos are a heroic people with a tradition of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. Under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Lao people waged protracted and arduous armed struggles to fight against colonialist and imperialist aggression and win independence for their motherland and emancipation for their nation. Particularly in the last decade and more, they fought valiantly in defiance of brute force, and finally drove away the U.S. aggressors, overthrew the ultra-Rightist reactionaries in the country, and won a great historic victory. The founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos last December opened a new chapter in the history of Laos. It demonstrates that the people of all nationalities in Laos have become masters of their country by taking its destiny in their own hands. The heroic struggles of the Lao people have made invaluable contributions to the anti-imperialist, revolutionary cause of the oppressed peoples and nations in the world."

"The present international situation," the editorial added, "continues

to develop in a direction favourable to the third world countries and the people of the whole world. Revolutionary struggles against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism continue to advance triumphantly in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world. We are convinced that the Lao people will surely overcome all difficulties on their road of advance and win fresh and greater victories by adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance and waging a hard struggle."

In conclusion, the editorial said: "The people of China and Laos are bound by a long tradition of living in friendship for generations. Our two peoples have always sympathized with, supported and inspired each other in protracted revolutionary struggles. The Lao people's revolutionary struggles and their great victories are a powerful support to the Chinese people. The Chinese people, as before, will support the Lao people's just cause."

Death of Comrade Nam Il Mourned

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hua Kuo-feng, Acting Premier of the State Council, on March 9 sent a message to Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council of the D.P.R.K., extending deep condolences on the death of Comrade Nam Il. The message reads:

"Shocked to learn of the sad demise of Comrade Nam Il, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Central People's Committee and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, we wish to extend our deep condolences to you and through you to the family of Comrade Nam Il."

Supporting Korean People's Demand for Withdrawal Of U.S. Armed Forces From South Korea

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on March 13 sent a letter to the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in reply to its March 4 letter, expressing resolute support for and solidarity with the Korean people's just demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The reply reads in part:

"The protracted division of Korea is entirely the result of U.S. aggression and interference. Twenty-three years have passed since the Korean armistice, yet the United States still maintains its armed forces in south Korea and supports and connives at the Pak Jung Hi clique in sabotaging the North-South talks, suppressing the south Korean people and obstinately pursuing a policy of national division. This is the biggest obstacle to the realization of independent and peaceful reunification by the Korean people. Facts prove that the crux to a solution of the Korean problem is the termination of U.S. aggression and interference in Korea.

"The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have long made unremitting efforts and put forward a series of reasonable proposals and propositions for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, thus winning widespread sympathy and support among the people of all countries. The resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly last year calls for the dissolution of the 'United Nations Command,' the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace

agreement. It not only gives expression to the Korean people's just demand, but also embodies the keen desire of the revolutionary people of the whole world. We fully support the solemn stand set forth in your letter. The United States must, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, dissolve the 'United Nations Command' and withdraw all its troops from south Korea. We maintain that the question of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification must and can only be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference."

Chinese Economic and Trade Delegation Visits Cambodia

Recently a Chinese economic and trade delegation led by Li Chiang, Minister of Foreign Trade, paid a one-week friendship visit to Cambodia.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Democratic Cambodia, and his wife on March 7 cordially received and feted at the palace all the members of the delegation.

A signing ceremony for the Agreement on Sino-Cambodian Economic Co-operation was held in Phnom Penh on March 10 at which Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang and Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary signed the agreement on behalf of their governments.

The delegation arrived in Phnom Penh on March 5 at the invitation of the Government of Democratic Cambodia. That evening, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary gave a banquet in honour of Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang and his party.

Warm speeches were made at the banquet. In his speech, the Deputy Prime Minister extended a warm welcome to the Chinese delegation. He went on to point out that since winning the great victory of April 17, 1975, the Cambodian people have

carried out two tasks with satisfactory results: economic rehabilitation and national defence. Last year, he said, a good harvest basically solved the problem of feeding the people of Democratic Cambodia in the eight postwar months. He stressed that these achievements are the result of the policy of "maintaining independence and self-reliance" carried out by the Cambodian people.

In his speech, Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang warmly praised and hailed the great successes achieved by the Cambodian people in defending and building their motherland. He pointed out that the Government of Democratic Cambodia had issued a statement on February 26, most strongly denouncing the United States for sending planes to intrude into Cambodia's airspace and bomb Siem Reap, thus committing a serious crime against the Cambodian people. The Chinese people firmly supported the stand of Democratic Cambodia and strongly denounced the crime of U.S. imperialism, he stressed.

Luxembourg Communist League Delegation

Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee met and feted on March 12 the three-member Communist League Delegation from Luxembourg led by First Secretary Charles Doerner. Hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

The delegation visited Peking, Yenan and Shanghai after its arrival in Peking on March 1.

FINA's Arbitrary Action Denounced

A leading member of the Swimming Association of the People's Republic of China made a statement on March 11 strongly denouncing the arbitrary action taken by a handful of leaders

of the International Amateur Swimming Federation (FINA).

He said: Of late, a handful of FINA leaders harshly decided to mete out "punishment" of two years' suspension of membership to swimmers of various countries who participated in the Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet last August. This arbitrary decision is a crude interference in the right of those countries which participated in the invitational meet to handle their own affairs. It is also a hostile act toward the Chinese people and sportsmen. The Swimming Association of the People's Republic of China strongly condemns this arbitrary action.

The real aim of a handful of FINA leaders in taking this action, he went on, is to undermine the sports exchanges and development of friendly relations between the peoples of various countries and China, and to continue their absurd stand of creating "two Chinas." Such action runs completely counter to the tide of history. It is very unpopular and resolutely opposed by us and all justice-upholding sports circles throughout the world.

He added: It is an irresistible trend that the people of the world, the people of the third world in particular, handle their own affairs independently and strengthen contacts and co-operation among themselves. We should like to remind a handful of FINA leaders: Gone for ever are the days when you could wield your stick at the sports circles of the third world countries and force them to submit.

In conclusion, he said: Their "punishment" cannot scare people. Threats and intimidation can only make the people and sportsmen of various countries unite against their harsh action. The peoples of the third world countries cannot be bullied. If a handful of FINA leaders persist in going against the trend of history, they will suffer the consequences.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(Excerpts)

THIS is the first time since the fraternal Lao people won the great victory of their revolutionary struggle that they have sent their honourable envoys to visit China and it fills us with great warmth and joy. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend to you our warm welcome and high tribute.

Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the heroic Lao people, defying brute force and difficulties, persevered in armed struggle to win independence for their motherland and liberation for their nation. After traversing an arduous and tortuous path, they finally defeated the U.S. imperialist aggression and domestic reactionary forces and established the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, thus advancing the Lao revolution to a new historical period. The victory of the Lao people has greatly inspired the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world in their just struggle for independence and liberation. We heartily rejoice at this great victory of the fraternal Lao people and once again extend our warm congratulations.

The Lao people's brilliant course of struggle proves vividly that although the road of people's revolution is a tortuous one, final victory always belongs to the people. The people of a small or weak country can certainly defeat aggression by a big or strong country and win complete victory, if only they dare to take up arms and persevere in struggle.

After the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the Lao people still face the arduous task of defending and building the country. We firmly believe that, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the Lao people who have been tempered and tested in protracted revolutionary struggle, upholding independence and self-reliance, will remove obstacles, overcome all the difficulties on their way of advance and build Laos into a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified, prosperous and socially progressive country.

The current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and the situation is excellent. It is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world. Factors for both revolution and war are visibly increasing. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution—this epochal tide is surging forward irresistibly. The great victories of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam are striking examples. At the same time, people

also see clearly that in the world today the desperate contention for hegemony between the two superpowers is the cause of world intranquillity. In particular, the superpower that hawks "detente" while extending its grabbing claws everywhere is stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations and attempting to bring more countries into its spheres of influence and play the hegemonic overlord. However, numerous historical facts have proved that whoever perpetrates expansion, aggression and hegemonism comes to no good end. The daily awakening people of all countries are marching forward steadily in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism; the countries and people of the third world in particular are playing an ever greater role as the main force in the struggle. The Chinese people will firmly stand together with the third world countries and people and the people of the whole world and together with them carry the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism through to the end.

An excellent situation prevails in China. Having gone through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, China's proletarian dictatorship is more consolidated than ever, the people throughout the country are in high spirits and our socialist construction is developing vigorously. Orioles sing, swallows swirl everywhere, and past scenes are transformed. At present, a revolutionary mass debate is going on in China in education, science and technology, literature and art and other fields. It is a continuation and deepening of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Through this debate, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will find its way deeper into the hearts of the people and the situation in China will become better and better. In accordance with their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people, taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and persistently continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, are overcoming all difficulties and obstacles with full confidence and advancing victoriously along the road pointed out by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Laos is China's close neighbour. Linked by common mountains and rivers, our two countries have lived together in friendship since ancient times. Like the Lantsang-Mekong River, the traditional friendship of the Chinese and Lao peoples runs a long course from a remote source. The common struggle against imperialist aggression has bound our two peoples even more closely.

Now that the Lao people have become masters of their own country, still better prospects have been opened up for further strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries. We are sure that

this highly significant visit to China by the Lao Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane will write a new chapter in the annals of Sino-Lao relations.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane's Speech

(Excerpts)

IN the atmosphere of boundless joy at the definitive victory won by the Lao people in the fight against the American imperialists and for national salvation and the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, our delegation is very happy and honoured to represent the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Lao people on this official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China, our "reliable rear area."

At the moment when we step on the soil of socialist China, our delegation is very much encouraged by the extremely warm and cordial welcome given us by the fraternal Chinese people, a true testimony to the great friendship and militant solidarity they have always shown to our people. Therefore, allow us first of all to express our sincerest thanks to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Government and the fraternal people of China for this grand warm welcome organized in our honour.

On this occasion, our delegation wishes to convey the high salutations of militant solidarity of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the entire Lao people to Comrade Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and beloved and respected friend of the Lao people, to the Chinese Communist Party, to the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the 800 million fraternal Chinese people.

Laos and China are two fraternal countries and close neighbours with common mountain ranges and waterways. Since remotest times, our two peoples have always had solid relations. During several decades of revolutionary struggle, the peoples of our two countries have rendered each other sympathy, support and assistance. Especially in the twenty-odd years of struggle of the Lao people against the American imperialists and for national salvation, the Communist Party, the Government and the people of China, inspired by the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism, have always stood by the Lao people, encouraged them and given them substantial and effective support and aid in their struggle for national salvation and also in the building of the liberated zone, the base of the revolution in the whole country, thus helping the Lao people to surmount all the difficulties and trials and advance in firm steps towards the complete victory of today.

The People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the multi-national Lao people will never forget this profound cordiality full of comradely and brotherly sentiments and such precious support and assistance which the fraternal Chinese Communist Party, Government and people have accorded us throughout the process of our long and arduous revolutionary struggle.

This visit of the Delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos takes place just at a time when the fraternal Chinese people rejoice at the splendid results of the execution of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for Economic Development and vigorously and actively proceed to the execution of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. We fully rejoice at these results achieved by the fraternal Chinese people and are convinced that, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, which has the distinguished honour of having at its head the beloved and respected Comrade Chairman Mao Tsetung, the fraternal Chinese people, with an iron revolutionary spirit and limitless creative capacity, will win brilliant victories in the cause of building China into a country with a powerful socialist industry.

After waging a long and difficult struggle full of sacrifices against imperialist aggressors and domestic reactionaries, the heroic Chinese people scored a very great victory in founding the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949. That was a historic event of extreme importance in the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people to march towards socialism. The victory of the Chinese revolution was at the same time an event of profound international significance which considerably contributed to changing the worldwide relation of forces between the revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces, a change in favour of the movement of struggle in all countries for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people have never ceased to develop their profound patriotism and spirit of solid relations with socialism, to promote the spirit of self-reliance and to form and strengthen the spirit of hard work and exemplary thrift in building their motherland, thus rapidly transforming China's physiognomy, turning the

formerly semi-colonial, semi-feudal, "poor and blank" China into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry, a developed agriculture, a powerful national defence and an advanced science and technology. The people's material and spiritual conditions of life have been improved step by step; the position and prestige of the People's Republic of China in the international arena have been rising without interruption, thus exercising a great influence favourable to the struggle of the peoples in the world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The Lao people heartily rejoice at the great successes scored by the Chinese people in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. These successes clearly show the superiority of the socialist system and constitute a brilliant example for the Lao people as well as the people of other countries fighting against poverty and backwardness and for progress towards the building of a healthy and prosperous life.

The Lao people wish the great fraternal Chinese people greater and more brilliant new achievements in the task of building the People's Republic of China into a powerful socialist country, thus making her great contribution to the cause of revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world. The Lao people firmly support the Chinese people's struggle for the liberation of Taiwan, sacred territory and integral part of the People's Republic of China, and are convinced that this just cause of the Chinese people will be crowned with success.

Our delegation is very happy today to bring the tidings of the complete victory of the Lao revolution to the fraternal Chinese people, who have contributed considerably to this victory.

In 1975, taking advantage of the victories won in the process of the revolutionary struggle during the past 30 years, thanks to a direct local revolutionary situation, and seizing in time the very favourable historic moment resulting from the complete victories of the revolution in Cambodia and Viet Nam, our Party led the people throughout the country in the violent uprising in co-ordination with a pressure by the military force and disintegrating mutinies of soldiers on the side of Vientiane, in taking over power in various places within the zone under the control of the Vientiane side, in suppressing the Rightist army, the neo-colonialist administrative apparatus of U.S. imperialism in Laos, and in the seizure of nationwide power by the people, thus leading to the abolition of the monarchy and the founding of the People's Democratic Republic on December 2, 1975. This event opens up a new era which augurs most brilliantly, an era in which Laos really becomes independent and free, and the Lao people are for ever masters of their country and their destiny and build a plentiful and prosperous life. This is a great feat of historic significance, a most striking and far-reaching turning-point in the millennium of fighting for the defence and construction of Laos.

The victory of the Lao revolution is a victory for Marxism-Leninism in a small country with backward

economy and culture, a victory of the tradition of militant, heroic, dauntless and indomitable solidarity and profound patriotism of the multi-national Lao people under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos.

The triumph of the Lao revolution is that of the steadfast militant solidarity among the three fraternal peoples of Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia, who supported and helped one another in the struggle against the common enemies, in the interest of their respective countries. It is likewise the victory of the international solidarity of the forces of revolution and peace in the world.

The Communist Party, the Government and the fraternal people of China have always given enormous and effective support and aid to the cause of the revolutionary struggle of the Lao people, making a weighty contribution to the present great victory of the Lao people. Permit me once again, on behalf of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Lao people, to express here our profound gratitude to the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Chairman Mao Tsetung, beloved and respected friend of the Lao people, to the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the great fraternal Chinese people. We would also like to express once again our deep thanks to the other fraternal socialist countries, to the forces of peace and progress in the world which have given valuable support and assistance to the Lao revolution and made a substantial contribution to the victory of this revolution.

Although, in her forward march our People's Democratic Republic will have to tackle many difficulties resulting on the one hand from new manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and the aftermath of the war and colonialism-feudalism, and on the other hand from the fact that she has become an anti-imperialist outpost in Southeast Asia, we are firmly convinced that, thanks to the strength of the unity of the people in the struggle under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and active international support, our people will surmount all new trials and victoriously accomplish the cause of building a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified, prosperous and socially progressive Laos.

We ardently hope that, in this new stage, the fraternal Chinese Communist Party, Government and people will continue to give us their multi-form support and assistance.

The People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Lao people are determined to further strengthen the relations of co-operation and mutual help between the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and the Communist Party of China, between the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of China and between the peoples of Laos and China. We will do our utmost to reinforce and develop the great friendship and militant solidarity between Laos and China so that they will flourish eternally.

The cadres and masses have come to understand more profoundly than before that the principal contradiction at present is still the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, that the main danger today is still revisionism and that most dangerous of all are the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road who represent the interests of the landlord and capitalist classes. That the capitalist-roaders are still taking the capitalist road is a social phenomenon that will continue for a long time throughout the period of socialism.

This struggle is neither isolated nor accidental. It has a deep-rooted political background. Linking the revisionist absurdities in educational circles with the queer phenomena that appeared in society at large, and comparing the current struggle with the past struggles by Marxism against opportunism, Tsinghua University's teachers, students, staff members and workers have come to realize that this struggle is not merely a controversy on the quality of education or a question of leadership in a few units. Those who whipped up the Right deviationist wind were in fact launching a wild, all-round offensive against the proletariat politically, ideologically and organizationally. They attempted to change the Party's basic line, thereby turning the whole country away from its Marxist-Leninist orientation and socialist road and changing its political colour. The worker-peasant-soldier students hit the nail on the head

This is determined by the law of class struggle and is independent of man's will. Grasping the trend of development of the movement, the Tsinghua University Party committee quickly worked out a plan to deepen the mass debate. With a firm hold on the essence of the Right deviationist wind of reversing correct verdicts, which aims at negating the taking of class struggle as the key link, changing the Party's basic line and restoring capitalism, the cadres and masses have made a systematic and penetrating criticism of the revisionist fallacies in educational circles as well as in other fields in society.

In the course of the debate, the teachers, students, staff members and workers assiduously studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao in close connection with the current struggle. They studied the experiences of the revolutionary teachers in their struggles and the bitter lessons of the Soviet Union's degeneration into social-imperialism, thus steadily raising the level of their criticism.

A case in point was the way a group of worker-peasant-soldier students of the industrial automation department criticized those who whipped up the Right deviationist wind and alleged that the poor standard of the students was hampering the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. They wrote a big-character poster entitled "Are Those Persons Who Whipped Up the Right Deviationist Wind for Modernization or for Restoration?" Citing numerous facts to show that it is not the students but these people who are hampering the "four modernizations," they pointed out: The bourgeoisie only pretends not to talk about class struggle, their aim being to lull the masses of the people and oppose the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. If we do not pay attention to grasping class struggle and the political line, we will either fail to achieve modernization, or we will achieve temporary successes for a period of time but will ultimately end up in a fiasco, or we may achieve the kind of modernization characteristic of imperialism and social-imperialism. Those who whipped up the Right deviationist wind used the "four modernizations" as a big club to smash the socialist new things and attack the proletariat. They paid lip service to modernization but worked in real earnest to restore capitalism. Their clamour about sending up the satellites to the skies was but a figleaf to cover up their real intention to sweep the red flag into the dust.

Those who fanned up the Right deviationist wind used the "four modernizations" as a pretext to openly negate taking class struggle as the key link, whereas in fact they wanted to take their revisionist line as the key link. Wherever they went, they incited people to fan up a "hurricane for vocational work" and an "economic hurricane," shouting that "if a hurricane is not strong enough, have a tornado then." Their aim was to blow away proletarian politics, the taking of class struggle as the key link and the Party's basic line altogether.

What is the key link? The revolutionary teachers of the proletariat made it clear long ago in their brilliant expositions. Marx and Engels pointed out: "For almost forty years we have stressed the class struggle as the immediate driving power of history, and in particular the class struggle between bourgeoisie and proletariat as the great lever of the modern social revolution; it is, therefore, impossible for us to co-operate with people who wish to expunge this class struggle from the movement." (*Marx and Engels to A. Bebel, W. Liebknecht, W. Brucke and Others* ["Circular Letter"].)

Lenin pointed out: "Politics cannot but have precedence over economics. To argue differently means forgetting the A B C of Marxism." (*Once Again on the Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin.*) "Opportunism does not extend the recognition of class struggle to what is the cardinal point, to the period of transition from capitalism to Communism, to the period of the overthrow and the complete abolition of the bourgeoisie." (*The State and Revolution.*)

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Never forget classes and class struggle." "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

After studying the teachings of the revolutionary teachers and analysing the Right deviationist absurdities which tried to reverse correct verdicts, the teachers, students, staff members and workers of Tsinghua University came to see clearly that the political programme of those persons fanning up the Right deviationist wind was to try to change the Party's basic line so as to attain their criminal aim of restoring capitalism. Fallacies such as the "quality of education is low," "scientific research has lagged behind" and this has "hampered the four modernizations" all stem from this programme. In a vengeful counterattack on the proletariat, the capitalist-roaders still taking the capitalist road frenziedly opposed Marxism and attacked Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. What they held on like grim death is precisely the discredited revisionist line pursued first by Liu Shao-chi and then by Lin Piao and the sinister revisionist theories of the dying out of class struggle and of productive forces, which Liu Shao-chi advocated in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution that started in 1966 and which Lin Piao tried to smuggle into the political report to the Ninth Party Congress in 1969.

In order to change the Party's basic line, they waved "red flags" to oppose the red flag, and at the same time resorted to eclectic tricks. Teachers, students, staff members and workers of Tsinghua University found that such tactics are nothing but Bukharin's junk. In the polemics which took place between Lenin on the one hand and Trotsky and Bukharin on the other, Bukharin alleged that Lenin was taking a "political" approach, while Trotsky was taking an "economic" one; and he himself was unifying the two to create a "buffer." Refuting this nonsense, Lenin said: "Bukharin's insistence on combining the political and the economic

approach has landed him in theoretical eclecticism." "You forget the ABC of Marxism when you say (or imply) that the political approach is equivalent to the 'economic,' and that you can take 'the one and the other.'" (Once Again on the Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin.) Eclecticism is revisionism. "The revisionists who are at the end of their rope do not scruple to repeat the stock tricks to oppose the revolution and pull the wool over people's eyes."

Through mass debate, the teachers and students of Tsinghua University have come to see that the Right deviationist wind has its root causes both international-

ly and internally. Owing to the existence of bourgeois right and old traditional ideas, we are constantly exposed to attacks by germs of the old society. This makes some of the cadres and masses liable to fall prey to the Right deviationist wind. The aim of the present mass debate is to temper the people in the course of struggle, deepen their understanding of the social origins of revisionism, and reduce the ground of revisionism to the minimum. The teachers and students of Tsinghua University said: "Through mass debate, we will free ourselves from the mental fetters imposed by the old society and win a splendid victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

China Launches Struggle Against Revisionist Line

THE Chinese people are conducting a struggle initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao to repulse the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. This is a struggle concerning the political line directed against those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road who stick to the revisionist line and try to divert the country from the socialist road and restore capitalism in China.

This struggle between the two lines finds conspicuous expression in the attitude towards the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the new revolutionary things that have emerged during the Cultural Revolution. The masses of people hold that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is very good and that it has further consolidated socialist New China and greatly advanced our socialist society. They warmly praise and enthusiastically support the socialist new things that have emerged during this revolution. However, the capitalist-roaders in the Party who cling to the revisionist line stirred up a gust of evil wind last July, August and September by spreading all sorts of absurdities to negate the Great Cultural Revolution and the socialist new things. Calling black white, they slandered the domestic situation, saying that "the present is not as good as the past." They smeared the revolution in education as "rejecting knowledge" and "rejecting education," attacked the correct principle that education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour, and vehemently disparaged such new things as open-door education and workers, peasants and soldiers going to college. It is well known that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was launched first on the cultural and educational front against Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. This time the capitalist-roaders also launched attacks in the fields of science and technology and literature and art, opposing the combination

of scientific research with production and reliance on the masses of workers and peasants to do scientific research, and attacking the revolution in literature and art and the model revolutionary theatrical works.

Tsinghua University was the first to launch a counterattack early last November. Making use of the forms of speaking out freely, airing views fully, writing big-character posters and holding great debates, the teachers, students, staff members and workers have exposed and criticized the fallacies spread by the capitalist-roaders in the Party. They have done this by presenting facts and reasoning things out. Peking University and other institutions of education and science and technology soon followed suit and launched a fierce counterattack against the absurdities that had cropped up in educational, scientific and technological circles. This counterattack has won the hearts of the people as well as enthusiastic support and acclaim from the people of all nationalities in the country.

Many problems have been exposed as the struggle deepens, showing that the fallacies in the fields of education, science and technology are not isolated but resemble the abnormal phenomena in other spheres in society. This shows that there is a revisionist line which has launched an all-round attack against the proletarian revolutionary line that has guided China in its triumphant advance along the socialist road. The programme of this revisionist line is "taking the three directives as the key link."

This reactionary programme was dished up last summer. Waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag and using an eclectic sleight of hand, the capitalist-roader in the Party who refuses to mend his ways insidiously distorted Chairman Mao's directives, putting Chairman Mao's directive on studying the theory of the proletarian dictatorship and combating and preventing



Putting up posters eulogizing the tremendous achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

by Liao Kai-ming

revisionism on a par with the directives on stability and unity and on pushing the national economy forward and describing all three as "the key links for all work." This trick of confusing the primary with the secondary and replacing the primary with the secondary is an attempt to negate the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's repeated teachings that class struggle must be taken as the key link for all work throughout the period of socialism.

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out: "What 'taking the three directives as the key link'? Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

Marxism-Leninism holds that throughout the historical period of the transition from capitalism to communism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle; in class society, class struggle is at all times the motive force for social advance. This is a historical law independent of man's will. Chairman Mao always instructs us that class struggle must be taken as the key link in socialist revolution and construction, and he teaches the whole Party and the people of the whole country that they must never forget classes and class struggle. In the 26 years since the founding of New China, Chairman Mao has on many occasions initiated class struggles by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and led the people of the whole country in bringing them to victory. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started ten years ago is precisely a great class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie.

The revolutionary masses have cited a host of facts to show that, by putting forth the fallacy of "tak-

ing the three directives as the key link," the capitalist-roader in the Party who refuses to mend his ways is actually opposing Chairman Mao's directives.

The capitalist-readers in the Party mentioned the study of theory and the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism only as a camouflage. They themselves neither read books nor understand Marxism-Leninism, and they oppose the masses studying revolutionary theory. When the nationwide mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat was developing in depth last year, they stirred up a "hurricane for vocational work" and an "economic hurricane" in an attempt to cast the study movement to the winds. They did not say a single word about the fact that the principal

contradiction in China at present is one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and that revisionism is the main danger today; instead they preached everywhere the theory of the dying out of class struggle.

Using stability and unity as a pretext, they tried to suppress the struggle waged by the people of the whole country against their activities to restore capitalism, and directed their spearhead at the revolutionary masses and cadres. Using various pretexts, they elbowed out and attacked new and veteran cadres who persevere in following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and installed in important positions those who oppose the Great Cultural Revolution. They negated the principle that leading bodies at various levels must be a three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young as advocated by Chairman Mao, and they repressed new forces, sowed discord in the relations between the Party and the masses and undermined stability and unity.

They took development of the national economy as a camouflage for their attempt to restore capitalism. Under this camouflage, they again trotted out such revisionist stuff already discredited during the Cultural Revolution as the "theory of productive forces," "reliance on specialists in running factories," "material incentives," "putting profit in command" and "servility to things foreign."

Ample facts disclosed by the revolutionary masses fully illustrate that negating class struggle as the key link is in essence negating the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, negating the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, reversing the verdict on the revisionist line criticized during the Cultural Revolution and restoring capitalism.

The present struggle against the revisionist line in China is a continuation and deepening of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It is an inevitable reflection within the Party of class struggle and the struggle between the two roads going on in society. Representing the interests of the overthrown landlord and capitalist classes and of the new bourgeoisie, the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road are always looking for an opportunity for a trial of strength with the revolutionary people in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in China. This will naturally be counterattacked by the Party and the people of the whole country. The Chinese people have come to see from their long experience in struggle that it is socialism that has saved China. They want socialism and reject capitalism.

Revolution in Education

Worker-Peasant-Soldier College Graduates Welcomed

IMPLEMENTING Chairman Mao's proletarian line and repudiating the revisionist line in education, Nankai University in Tientsin has trained students who are acclaimed by the workers and peasants.

The university has enrolled over 3,800 students from among workers, peasants and soldiers since 1971. Those enrolled in 1971 and 1972 have graduated and returned to their production posts.

Before entering the university, these students have generally tempered themselves for several years in the countryside, factories or army units, and they have attained a relatively high level of consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Over 90 per cent of them are members of the Communist Party or the Communist Youth League.

Giving first place to adhering to a firm and correct political orientation in school, they conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and criticize revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. In this way they constantly receive class education as well as education in line, revolutionary traditions and revolutionary ideals.

Through open-door education, the students maintain close contact with the workers, peasants and soldiers and consciously resist bourgeois ideology, thus retaining and carrying forward the fine political qualities of the working people.

Among the students are several middle school graduates from cities who had settled in villages in Kirin Province and were later recommended by local

From the very beginning, the current struggle against the revisionist line has been proceeding in an organized way under the leadership of Party organizations at all levels. It will stimulate the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought by the people of the whole country, raise the consciousness of China's 800 million people in continuing the revolution under socialism, fire their enthusiasm for socialist revolution and construction, promote progress in the political, economic and cultural fields, enhance stability and unity, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat still further so that China continues to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At present, an excellent situation prevails throughout China. The struggle is developing in depth.

poor and lower-middle peasants to study in Nankai University. With their own money these students have bought 300 copies of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao and mailed them to the poor and lower-middle peasants in Kirin. During summer and winter vacations they always return to Kirin to join in the farm work and report to the peasants the progress they have made in study and ideological remoulding.

All this is in sharp contrast to the days before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution when the revisionist line dominated the universities. In those days, a saying about the students ran like this: "The first year they are still country folk, the second year they are tainted by the bourgeois style of life and the third year they turn their backs on their parents."

The changes in the department of biology in Nankai illustrate the enormous difference between students trained under different lines in education. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, although this department had a number of specialities directly related to agricultural production, the students' knowledge of insects was limited only to some specimens in the classrooms. When they went to the countryside, they could not tell wheat shoots from leek and frequently mistook destructive insects for beneficial ones. In the ten years before the Cultural Revolution, the faculty and students specializing in genetics failed to cultivate a single improved seed strain for agricultural production. Thus the old department of biology was ridiculed as a "department for the study of dead things."

Today, this department has taken on an entirely different look. The worker-peasant-soldier students specializing in genetics study agriculture, cherish it and participate in farm work, determined to promote the rapid development of agricultural production. In the past few years they have evolved three improved wheat varieties after experimenting with radiation, laser, sexual hybridization and haploid breeding by pollen culture.

Students of liberal arts have rapidly raised their Marxist theoretical level as well as the levels of their specialities by taking part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Before the Cultural Revolution, Nankai students majoring in philosophy studied Marxist philosophy, but they were divorced from the actual struggles of the proletariat. During the Great Cultural Revolution, they have taken an active part in the movement to criticize Lin Biao and rectify the style of work, the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, and the movement to study the theory of the proletarian dictatorship. Students enrolled in the years 1971 to 1974 have gone to work in the factories and villages on 14 occasions and conducted open-door schooling in 160 industrial and agricultural units. They have run 130 short-term courses of various kinds and trained some 10,000 activists who have become the backbone force in theoretical study. In addition they have written more than 2,000 articles, lecture notes and other materials, carried out propaganda work and helped the workers, peasants and soldiers in their studies. In this way they have brought the militant role of Marxist philosophy into full play.

In the past, in the department of mathematics, the teaching and research work were done behind closed doors. Some people claimed that mathematics was a highly abstract science and, as such, could not be integrated with practice and was beyond the reach of those born in worker or peasant families. Many of the students trained in that way could only memorize some formulae but were incapable of solving practical problems.

Today, students of mathematics have their classes in factories and on work-sites. This helps them grasp the basic mathematical theories more rapidly and enables them to apply what they have studied to solving practical problems.

Students enrolled in 1973 in the speciality of computing went to the work-site of Tientsin's New Harbour which was in its third stage of expansion. Classes were conducted in conjunction with the urgent problems that needed to be solved. With the help of the workers, engineers and the faculty, the students worked out 11 computerized programmes in less than six months. Their calculations were of great help in accelerating the building of the project and proved valuable scientifically.

Students of different specialities in the natural science enrolled in 1971 and 1972 completed 239 research items for their graduation papers. Among these, 89 items have been adopted in production, some of which are up to advanced world standards.

When the revisionist line was predominant in the old university, students were divorced from the working people and they regarded themselves as intellectual aristocrats. Today, they volunteer to work in the countryside and in places where they are needed most and where difficulties are the greatest.

Kao Kuei, a biology student who enrolled in 1971, and Chen Shu-min, a chemistry student who entered

Nankai in 1972, applied to the university Party committee to work as peasants in their home villages upon graduation. They were determined to contribute their share to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of socialist agriculture. Their applications were approved and they have returned to their home villages and are now taking part in the mass movement to learn from Tachai.

At present, the faculty and students of Nankai University are continuing the criticism of the revisionist line in education. They are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

Schools Are Factories, Factories Are Schools

THE Talien Engineering Institute and the Talien Hungchi Shipyard in northeast China's Liaoning Province have through joint efforts achieved remarkable successes in the revolution in education by following Chairman Mao's instruction that schools are factories and factories are schools.

In close collaboration with the workers and peasants and with the guidance of their teachers, over 720 worker-peasant-soldier graduates of the Talien Engineering Institute last year undertook and completed 150 research and innovation items, 11 of them have filled in the gap in China's engineering and technology. They have contributed to the modernization of China's industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology.

To run this institute in close co-operation with the shipyard is the result of the deep-going criticism of the revisionist line in education. When the revisionist line held sway in education before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Talien Engineering Institute was a tool of the bourgeoisie in exercising dictatorship over the proletariat. Mass criticism during the Cultural Revolution helped the teachers and students raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's line in education. In 1969 the teachers and students began going out of the campus to conduct classes in factories and villages. In summing up their experience later on, they found open-door schooling had many advantages. Further study of the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and of Chairman Mao helped them understand that in the revolution in education, it was necessary to have working-class leadership and to change the old educational system. Workers of the Hungchi Shipyard were also aware that they had responsibilities in expediting the revolution in education.

With this understanding, it was decided to move the hull-building speciality of the institute's shipbuilding department to the hull shop of the Hungchi Shipyard. In this way, the school became a factory and the factory a school, and a leading group in charge of the work was set up, comprising workers, cadres and students. Of the members of this group, 60 per cent are workers and



A worker of the Talien Hungchi Shipyard gives a lecture to students of the Talien Engineering Institute at the work-site.

cadres of the hull shop. Political work, teaching programme, curriculum and method of study are all discussed, decided upon and carried out by the masses under the guidance of the leading group. A large number of workers have become members of the workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team and part-time teachers at the institute.

The Party committee of the institute makes it a point to educate the students with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and it puts changing the ideology of the students in the first place and makes class struggle the main subject of study. The students join the workers in political and theoretical study and in criticizing revisionism and capitalism. Bold changes have been made and a new system that combines teaching with productive labour and scientific research has come into being. Based on the Marxist theory of knowledge — "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge" — the teaching programme of a three-year course has been worked out. In the first year, the students take part in the entire process of building a ship, from converting designs into patterns, preparing the needed materials, to completing the hull construction, and at the same time they study ship structure, shipbuilding technology and other related basic theoretical knowledge. In the second year, the students take part in designing a ship and study related principles and designing work. In the third year, they take part in technical innovations and scientific research and study mechanical and electrical engineering and other courses. During these three years, the students spend two-thirds of their time in study and practice at the shipyard.

Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, there were more than 30 courses in the hull-building

speciality, now they have been cut down to 12. The arrangement of the courses and teaching contents concentrate on the most essential and useful aspects. In the past, the teachers and students converted designs into patterns on the blackboards and built model ships in the classrooms. Students of six classes who had graduated did no more than design half a ship, none ever took part in building a ship from beginning to end.

But after the Cultural Revolution started, students of the four lately graduating classes built six ships together with the workers and took part in designing another six, including oil tankers, freighters, crane floats and fishing boats. Last year, the students of this speciality successfully carried out 22 research items and innovations in the shipyard, and they used the

institute's laboratories to make 15 experiments for the shipyard, including modelling, remodelling and ship structure. Many students can participate in production right after graduation.

The other 20 specialities of the institute are also co-operating with related factories, mines and work-sites in running classes.

Since the establishment of this new teaching system, a large number of workers with socialist consciousness and culture have been brought up. Of the 13,000 students who graduated from this institute before the Cultural Revolution, none applied to be a worker or peasant. Today, armed with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the students have changed greatly in their ideology. Many graduates have gone to the factories and villages to be workers and peasants.

The new teaching system has also helped the teachers change their world outlook. Educated by the workers, they conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and make serious efforts to remould their world outlook. Some have become members of the Chinese Communist Party. Combining theory with practice, they are bold in trying out new teaching methods. In a little over a year, the institute has compiled around 180 kinds of teaching material.

The Hungchi Shipyard has turned to advantage the teachers and teaching material provided by the institute. Last year 23 of its workshops set up spare-time workers' colleges with an enrolment of more than 2,000 workers majoring in 27 specialities. Equipped with general and scientific knowledge, the workers will play a still better

role in shipyard management and in technical innovations.

New Teaching Material

PRIMARY and middle schools and colleges in China have compiled new teaching material which is different in its political orientation, its content and its system from that before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It helps train students to become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The new material has been compiled under the guidance of Chairman Mao's instruction that "education should be revolutionized" and that "the teaching material should be thoroughly transformed."

In the colleges of arts, science, engineering and agriculture and in medical and teachers' colleges, new teaching material compiled since the start of the Cultural Revolution is used for every course. This is also the case for all subjects and all grades in the primary and middle schools.

The aim of China's educational revolution is to ensure that education serves proletarian politics and is combined with productive labour so that the students become workers with socialist consciousness and culture. Hence the reforms in the educational system, the way schools are run, the enrolment system, teaching methods and teaching material.

In sharp contrast to the bourgeois political orientation in the old teaching material before the Great Cultural Revolution, the new material is compiled from the Marxist viewpoint to eliminate feudal, bourgeois and revisionist poison.

This can be seen in the *History of Chinese Philosophy* newly compiled by the faculty and students of the philosophy department of Peking University in co-ordination with workers, peasants and soldiers. The old teaching material advertised historical idealism that heroes are the makers of history, whereas the new material affirms the status of the labouring people in the history of philosophy. The old material extolled the Confucianists who advocated restoration and retrogression in Chinese history, and opposed the Legalists who stood for reforms and played a progressive historical role. Now the Marxist point of view is used to give a proper evaluation of the Legalists and to criticize the Confucianists sharply. Philosophical concepts were

formerly taught piecemeal without linking them with the struggles between political lines at that time. Now the relationship between the struggle in philosophy and the struggle in politics is expounded better. Historical experience is summed up to serve present-day struggles in accordance with the principle of making the past serve the present, instead of putting the stress on the past and not the present.

Textbooks used in teaching the Chinese language in the old middle schools were full of decadent bourgeois ideas preaching such trash as "studying in order to become officials" and "seeking fame and gain." In the new textbooks there are selections from works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao as well as articles by workers, peasants and soldiers in praise of proletarian heroes and socialist new things. They keep to the principle of serving proletarian politics and teach the students to serve the people wholeheartedly.

Dialectical materialism is applied in presenting the new teaching material for natural science courses and idealist and metaphysical conceptions are eliminated. Peking University translated and published the *Mathematical Manuscripts* by Marx. On the basis of their study of this book and Engels' *Dialectics of Nature*, the teachers and students of Peking University and their counterparts in Shanghai, Sian and Talien made changes in the teaching material for higher mathematics. They applied the viewpoint of the unity of opposites between positive and negative and between quality and quantity to elucidate the dialectical nature of differential and integral calculus and eliminate the metaphysical influence in this branch of mathematics. This has increased the effectiveness of lectures on mathematics in



Teachers of Shanghai's Fudan University discussing the prevention of insect pests on rice with commune members.

raising the students' ability in analysis and calculation, and helped them develop a dialectical materialist world outlook.

Most of the old textbooks used in China before the Great Cultural Revolution were based on foreign textbooks and were to a serious degree divorced from practice in China. The new teaching material has summed up and made use of the rich experiences and innovations of workers, peasants and soldiers in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment—and serves the needs of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In the revolution in education, Professor Huang Kun of Peking University went with the other faculty members and students among the masses to make investigations. He learnt much from the workers and revolutionary technicians with practical experience and read a great amount of technical literature. Afterwards, he wrote *Semi-Conductor Physics* and seven other textbooks. They are closely related to the development of the semi-conductor industry in China, sum up the

experience of the working class and provide theoretical analysis and research. They are widely commended by the students, workers and technicians.

Faculty members and students of the department of chemical engineering of Tsinghua University joined the workers in designing a chemical engineering project, the first of its kind in China. Having summed up the workers' practical experience and their innovations, the teachers and students raised them to the theoretical level and wrote two new textbooks, one of which was entitled *Designing a Chemical Workshop*.

To serve the development of socialist agriculture in a still better way, textbooks on natural science for middle schools have added such contents as farm machinery, rural power supply, surveying, water conservancy projects, soil analysis, crop cultivation, animal husbandry, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and medical and hygienic information.

The new teaching material avoids such shortcomings of the old as scholasticism and separation of theory from practice. This suits the new system of combining

(Continued on p. 25.)

Strong Condemnation of Rhodesian Reactionary Regime's Aggression

Mozambican President Samora Machel announced on March 3 that troops of the Rhodesian white racist regime launched armed attacks on the Mozambican villages of Pafuri and Mavue on February 23 and 24, killing or wounding many Mozambican people. This is a new crime committed by the Smith racist regime against the Mozambican and African people. President Samora Machel proclaimed the closure of borders with Rhodesia and called on the Mozambican people to rise in resistance against foreign aggression. The Chinese people strongly condemn the Rhodesian racists' crimes and support the Mozambican Government and people in their struggle against aggression.

The Rhodesian reactionary authorities' armed aggression is a serious encroachment on the state sovereignty of Mozambique. The Rhodesian military chief-tain even clamoured that Rhodesian troops would cross into Mozambican territory "in hot pursuit of the terrorists" and that "such action conforms with international law and custom." This is indeed the height of arrogance and truculence. As everyone knows, a handful of white racists in Rhodesia have cruelly exploited and oppressed the Zimbabwean people for a long time. The armed struggle waged by the Zimbabwean people to overthrow the dark rule of the white racist regime and to win national independence and liberation is a just cause, and it is only natural that

the African countries actively support their struggle in accordance with the spirit of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. The fact that the Rhodesian reactionary authorities outrageously encroached upon the territory of a sovereign African state on the pretext of being "in hot pursuit" of the Zimbabwean guerrillas reveals their ferocious features as the enemy of the African people.

The vigorous development of the national-liberation movement in Africa in recent years has caused the white racist regimes to suffer heavy blows from the great African people and put them in a very difficult position. More brazenly than ever, these regimes resort to all kinds of intrigues to save themselves from being toppled. But the experienced Zimbabwean people, backed by the people of various African countries, have persisted in armed struggle and dealt crushing blows to their schemes. Under these circumstances, the Rhodesian reactionary authorities, while stepping up their suppression of the Zimbabwean guerrillas, flagrantly launched armed aggression against Mozambique in an attempt to maintain its tottering colonial rule. But this heinous act of the Smith regime can only arouse greater indignation and opposition from the African people and speed up its own doom.

Africa belongs to the African people. Nobody can alter the excellent situation in which the African peo-

ple are constantly winning victories in their struggle for national liberation. Of course, the imperialists and racists are still waging a death-bed struggle. In the wake of their armed intervention in Angola, the Soviet social-imperialists are hatching new schemes in an attempt to continue to interfere in and undermine the national-liberation movement in southern Africa. But

no matter how tortuous their road of advance may be, the raging torrents of the African people's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism can never be checked. Final victory certainly belongs to the people of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the rest of Africa.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, March 13*)

A "Peace Programme" or a Means Of Contention for Hegemony?

by Jen Ku-ping

AT the "25th congress" the Soviet revisionist boss Brezhnev submitted a so-called "programme of further struggle for peace and international co-operation, and for the freedom and independence of the people." Full of empty talk, lies and platitudes, this eight-point "programme" is merely a refurbishing of the discredited "peace programme" he had put forward five years earlier. What this new programme tells the world is this: The Soviet Union is going ahead with its drive for world hegemony under the cloak of "detente"!

The programme harps on old tunes such as "detente," "disarmament" and "co-operation." In it Brezhnev has vowed to "do everything to deepen international detente." As people can still remember, in the "peace programme" put forward five years ago, this same Brezhnev bombastically pledged he would exert efforts "to bring about a radical turn towards a detente and peace." But events in the past five years prove that the Soviet Union has, instead, been redoubling efforts to implement the policy of expansion and aggression and seek world hegemony under the cover of "detente." While paying lip service to "detente," it has gone all out to expand its military strength and reinforce its military deployment in Europe, carry out subversive activities and infiltration in some West European countries to stir up unrest and create chaos. At the same time, it has reached out to every part of the world, selling huge quantities of munitions, grabbing military bases, conducting military exercises and even flagrantly committing acts of aggression such as the dismemberment of Pakistan and armed intervention in Angola. As a result of the counter-revolutionary global strategy of seeking world hegemony pursued frantically by the Soviet Union, there is no tranquillity in the world. Brezhnev has alleged that "detente has become the main trend," but the fact is just the opposite: the danger of a new world war is on the increase and Soviet social-

imperialism has become the most dangerous source of war today.

The Soviet Union took great pains to stage the European security conference and lauded it as a model of "detente." But it was a short-lived fraud, for in less than six months afterwards its loopholes appeared one after another, and more and more people now see what it is really worth. Brezhnev also talked about "working for Asian security based on joint efforts by the states of that continent." This means that he still wants to impose an Asian version of the European security conference on the Asian countries despite the fact that they have rejected Moscow's "Asian security system" — a fact to which he refuses to reconcile himself. This cannot but arouse the Asian people's high vigilance.

To give this "new peace programme" a somewhat new look, Brezhnev proposed "concluding a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations." But there is nothing new in it. As is known to all, several years ago the Soviet Union submitted a so-called resolution on "the non-use of force in international relations" at the United Nations. But this proviso "non-use of force" has turned out to be a mere cover for its brazen use of force. Isn't crude Soviet intervention in Angola with arms and men use of force? Isn't the massive Soviet military presence in Central Europe and its show of force everywhere in the world an indication of its readiness to use force? That Brezhnev has resorted to these clumsy tricks to mislead people shows that the swindlers are now at the end of their ropes.

According to Moscow's statements, "arms reduction" is an important step in the "materialization of detente." In his new programme Brezhnev noisily appealed for an "end to the arms race" and for "reduction in arms stockpile and disarmament." He said hypocritically that "mankind is tired of sitting on mountains of arms." What people are really tired of is the shop-

worn Soviet "disarmament" proposal. We would like to ask the Soviet revisionists: Have you reduced or expanded your armaments in the last five years? Aren't your mountains of arms getting higher and higher? True, you have time and again put forward concrete proposals for the reduction of arms and disarmament, but it is also you who have always taken concrete measures for arms expansion. Five years ago, Brezhnev clamoured for "stepping up the struggle to halt the race in all types of weapons." But in the ensuing five years the Soviet Union has greatly increased its armaments of all types. The strength of its armed forces has grown from over 3 million to more than 4.2 million; tanks, from over 30,000 to more than 42,000; warships of all types, from over 1,500 to more than 1,600; and strategic nuclear weapons, from over 1,700 pieces to upwards of 2,500. It has swiftly caught up

with and overtaken the United States in some areas of conventional and nuclear weapons. While talking about disarmament at the "25th congress," Brezhnev spoke of his resolve to "exert all efforts" to ensure that the Soviet armed forces "possess all necessary means." Isn't this a telltale expose of the Soviet revisionist position of sham disarmament but real arms expansion?

"Strengthening co-operation" is another Soviet sleight of hand in the "materialization of detente." Brezhnev mouthed about continuing to "develop relations of long-term mutually beneficial co-operation in the economic, scientific and cultural fields" with the Western countries. The Soviet Union wants "co-operation," to be sure, but only "co-operation" to its advantage and at the expense of the others, not "long-term mutually beneficial co-operation" as it has claimed.

Party Congresses Held Since Soviet Revisionist Ruling Clique Came to Power

"20th congress" in 1956, the first party congress held after the usurpation of Party leadership by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique represented by Khrushchov. At that congress, Khrushchov dished up his revisionist programme of peaceful transition to socialism through the so-called "parliamentary road," which was shameless betrayal of Marxism-Leninism. He also viciously slandered Stalin in a "secret report" under the pretext of "opposing the cult of personality," thereby creating counter-revolutionary opinions to facilitate the implementation of a revisionist line. At the same time, Khrushchov also made use of the congress to form a faction for selfish ends, planting his trusted men in leading posts while squeezing out a considerable number of central committee members elected at the 19th congress.

"21st congress" in 1959. At the congress Khrushchov claimed that the Soviet Union had entered "the new stage of economic competition with capitalism" and spread the nonsense that the fulfilment of economic plans by the Soviet Union and "other socialist countries" "will create the realistic possibilities of eliminating wars." He also put forward the revisionist fallacy that the state as an apparatus of the dictatorship of the proletariat was beginning to wither away.

"22nd congress" in 1961. This congress greatly developed the revisionist line to make it a comprehensive system and advanced such fallacies as "the state of the whole people" and "the

party of the whole people." It spread the nonsense about "the state of the whole people—this is the new stage in the development of a socialist state." It gave publicity to the fallacies that "socialism has finally won complete victory in the Soviet Union" and that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is no longer necessary in the Soviet Union"; it trumpeted the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" to liquidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. The congress adopted the revisionist "programme of the C.P.S.U."

"23rd congress" in 1966. In October 1964, Khrushchov was ousted and replaced by Brezhnev, an accomplice in Khrushchov's earlier counter-revolutionary coup. Since coming to power, Brezhnev has pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line with still greater frenzy. At this congress, he declared that the "political line" laid down at the 20th, 21st and 22nd congresses "is correct" and that "our main task is to strive for the realization of this line." A major item discussed at the congress was the "new economic system" which aimed at restoring capitalism in an all-round way. The congress also put forth the neo-colonialist theories of "socialist community" and "international division of labour."

"24th congress" in 1971. The ninth five-year plan with its accent on "welfare" was adopted. At the congress, Brezhnev did his utmost to stir up a mania for war, and made a clamour about the need for all-out development of rocket nuclear weapons and expansion of conventional armament. He also trotted out a so-called "peace programme," using it as a camouflage to step up the contention for world hegemony. This has further bared the ugly features of social-imperialism.

In all these years, the Soviet Union has gained much from "strengthening international co-operation." What with the development of the trade and what with exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge with Western countries, it has created a false sense of "detente" to lull, disintegrate and infiltrate into those countries. At the same time, it has acquired large quantities of grain, loans and technical equipment from the West to make up for its lack of capital and its economic and technical backwardness to boost its own economic and military strength.

Lenin said: "The tsarist government, and for that matter any bourgeois government, cannot make a single step in its policies without resorting to lies and intrigues." (*The First Results of the Political Alignment*.) This is more so in the case of the new tsars. Though Brezhnev's report at the "25th congress" is trimmed with such claptraps as "socialism," "internationalism," "peace," "detente" and "disarmament," it is actually a hotchpotch of lies and intrigues. In the five years from the "24th congress" to the "25th congress," the Soviet Union has intensified its drive for hegemony under the cloak of "detente," engaged in frenzied arms expansion and war preparations under the guise of "disarmament," and went all out to grab and plunder by coercion and cajolery in the name of "co-operation." Brezhnev said that he would work for the "organic continuation and development" of the "peace programme" adopted by the "24th congress." This means that the Soviet Union will go further along the path of social-imperialism "with redoubled efforts." In the report Brezhnev said that "de-

tente" does not mean the "freezing" of existing conditions. This means in plain language that the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists represented by Brezhnev will continue to pay lip service to "detente" but will never slacken the pace of Soviet aggression and expansion abroad, that they will keep expanding Soviet spheres of influence, and that the "status quo" will never be "frozen." According to what Moscow preaches, Soviet aggression and intervention in Angola by supplying money, arms and men is by no means "incompatible" with "the cause of easing international tension." But isn't this also a very illuminating footnote to the Soviet "peace programme"?

Marxism-Leninism holds that war is the continuation of politics, a social phenomenon between two peaceful periods. For the most dangerous imperialist force of aggression, all the rhetoric about peace is only an instrument in its preparation for war and this has been proved time and again by the history of the 20th century. Before overrunning the whole of Europe, Hitler too made a big fanfare about his 13-point "peace" proposal which included a "disarmament" programme. Hitler chanted the lullaby that "Germany needs peace and desires peace," but before long Europe was ravaged by the gunfire of aggression and the European people had to pay for it in blood. If we do not forget the past, we can draw lessons from it. When we hear Brezhnev and his ilk again harping on the tune of "peace" and "disarmament" at the "25th congress," it is of immediate and realistic significance for us to review the historical lessons of the 30s.

Soviet Social-Imperialism Is the Root Cause of Unrest in South Asia

SOVIET social-imperialism has in the last few years redoubled its efforts to infiltrate into, interfere in, control, plunder and exploit the South Asian countries. Its aim is to put the subcontinent under its thumb and realize the old tsars' wild design of opening a passage southward to the Indian Ocean. It is the root cause of unrest in South Asia.

But in his report to the 25th Soviet revisionist party congress, Brezhnev claimed that the "Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation" plays "its role as a stabilizing factor in South Asia and the continent as a whole" and that the Soviet Union has "contributed" to the normalization of relations among the South Asian countries. Is this really so?

It is still fresh in people's mind that, before the ink was dry on this so-called "treaty of peace, friendship

and co-operation," a treaty of military alliance in essence, New Delhi launched in 1971 a war against Pakistan, with India supplying the troops and the Soviet Union the guns needed in the aggression. Moscow's representative vetoed three times running at the U.N. Security Council a proposal for a ceasefire between India and Pakistan. In April 1975, with the Soviet regime's blessing, India annexed Sikkim, and the Soviet propaganda machines were set in motion describing this naked aggression as an action for "strengthening the friendship between India and Sikkim." All this shows that the Soviet Union has indeed "contributed" to the mounting unrest in South Asia.

For years now, the Kremlin bosses have been trying to use their projected "Asian collective security system" as a wedge to divide the countries of South Asia and of the whole of Asia and then to control them. Although

they have put their propaganda machines into high gear and sent out big and small flunkies to peddle this "system." It has been rejected by the Asian countries and people. Passing fish eyes for pearls, they assert that the proposals for a "zone of neutrality" or a "zone of peace," put forward by some Asian countries for the purpose of freeing themselves from the two super-powers' rivalry and maintaining independence and sovereignty, have "many points in common" and are even "in accord" with their "Asian collective security system." The Soviet ambassador to Nepal said that Nepal's proposition for declaring Nepal a zone of peace was "closely linked" with the Soviet-designed "Asian collective security system." This absurdity was refuted by some Nepalese newspapers which said that "Nepal neither welcomes nor supports" this "system" as the "purposes and contents of the two differ essentially." The Nepalese weekly *Matribhumi* carried an article saying: "The design behind the [Soviet] proposal . . . is motivated by the Soviet ambition to make Asians fight among themselves and to expand its own sphere of influence." Even India does not publicly express its support for the "system."

As the shopworn "Asian collective security system" found no buyers in South Asia and the rest of Asia, Brezhnev did not mention a word about it in his report at the "25th party congress." But he clamoured for "working" to "continue its [the Soviet Union's] active participation" in ensuring peace and security in Asia "by collective effort." No matter what new tricks the Soviet authorities may use in the future, they will surely be seen through by the people of South Asia and Asia as a whole and end up in bankruptcy.

Brezhnev hypocritically declared at the "25th party congress" that the Soviet Union "has no intention whatever of building military bases in the Indian Ocean." But the ironclad fact is that since 1969, over 20 to 30 Soviet warships have been prowling the Indian Ocean, and the Soviet Union has set up buoys for mooring warships in some parts of the Indian Ocean and obtained the right to use a dozen harbours and military bases. Brezhnev has even the brass to claim that the Soviet Union is "in sympathy with" the announcements "against any of powers setting up military bases" in the Indian Ocean. But his words are worthless. If the Soviet Union really wants to maintain peace in the Indian Ocean, why doesn't it dare support the proposal to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace put forth by Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike? Why did the Soviet representative abstain from voting on resolutions for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace at the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council sessions? And why don't the Soviet authorities bring their warships home?

Brezhnev brazenly asserted that the Soviet Union does not interfere in the internal affairs of the developing countries. But there is no denying that the Soviet authorities have interfered in the internal affairs of the South Asian countries. The Bangladesh patriotic army

and people overthrew Mujibur Rahman's regime in August 1975 and thwarted a military coup d'etat in November the same year. This was a heavy blow to the Soviet Union and India in their schemes to control Bangladesh. The Brezhnev clique was most annoyed at such a turn of events. TASS, *Pravda* and other Soviet mouthpieces raised a hue and cry about Soviet-Bangladesh "friendly" relations, saying that they constituted an "important factor for peace in this region." They even openly put pressure on the new Bangladesh Government. Last December, *Pravda* published an article which said in a threatening tone that the fate of Bangladesh cannot be described as anything of no concern to other countries in the world.

The activities of Soviet secret agents have been intensified in South Asia. They interfere in the internal affairs of the countries there, and even India is not spared. In March last year, an assistant military attache of the Soviet Embassy in India was caught red-handed in buying over an Indian air force officer to obtain information. The Indian press revealed that Soviet trade representatives in India gave part of their funds obtained through trade "to unknown people financing unknown causes in India." So this is the "friendship" to which the Soviet Union attaches "special importance"! The Indian paper *Statesman* disclosed in an article that a Soviet team has stayed in Chittagong, Bangladesh, under the pretext of salvaging wrecks. "The Russians are also said to be charting the approaches to the port and the coastal areas of southeast Bangladesh, besides important areas of the Bay of Bengal."

Brezhnev said that "the Soviet Union does not look for advantages" in furthering its relations with the developing countries. However, nice words can in no way cover up the dirty deeds of Soviet revisionism as an international exploiter. Take, for example, India to which Brezhnev claims the Soviet Union has extended the greatest "sympathy" and "support." Soviet exploitation and plunder of this country are a well-known fact. Last year, the Soviet Union, on the pretext of the rupee's devaluation, arrogantly pressed India to raise the total amount of debt it owed the Soviet Union by more than 4,000 million rupees through a revised valuation. This has aroused strong resentment among the Indian people and from public opinion. Figures published by the Indian Finance Ministry showed that in fiscal 1974-75, Soviet "aid" to India amounted to 139 million rupees, while India's debt repayments including interests came to 567 million rupees, or more than four times the "aid" it received from the Soviet Union that same year. The Indian weekly *Point of View* remarked in an article: "The Soviet economy is now based on the profit motive." "The Soviet Union, in its relations with other countries, particularly those of the third world, has assumed the character of a predatory imperialist state out to extract and wring every drop of benefit from these countries." This is a resounding slap in the face for Brezhnev.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

The Truth About Soviet-Indian "Economic Co-operation"

A LOOK at the reports and statistics about Soviet-Indian trade in Indian newspapers and publications reveals that behind the smokescreen of the much-vaunted Soviet-Indian "economic co-operation" are infuriating facts of Soviet social-imperialist exploitation, plunder and oppression of India.

Plundering by Deceit. One of Moscow's customary tactics in its trade with India is selling dear and buying cheap. It is revealed in the Indian press that, according to conservative estimates, Soviet exports to India are on the average priced 15 per cent higher than the price level of the world market while Soviet imports from India are 15 per cent lower.

The Indian paper *Statesman* disclosed that when negotiating a trade contract with India, the Soviet side always wants to know in detail the costs of production of Indian goods but refuses to let the Indian side know those of Soviet commodities. When a trade talk enters into the pricing phase, the Soviet side invariably wants the Indian products to be priced in terms of the Indian rupee. Owing to the lower exchange rate of the rupee against the ruble arbitrarily imposed by the Soviet side, the Indian side suffers great losses. On the other hand, when it comes to the pricing of Soviet commodities, the *Statesman* pointed out, prices have to be discussed in terms of the ruble. "Thus India loses both ways" in its trade with the Soviet Union, the paper said.

Sometimes, even when a trade contract containing fixed prices for certain items has been signed, the Soviet side bypasses the Indian agency concerned and approaches the Indian suppliers directly to buy the goods it needs. This is an attempt to take advantage of India's economic difficulty to further force down the prices. According to *Statesman*, in 1974, "the State Trading Corporation [S.T.C.] entered into a contract with a Soviet agency to supply 500 tonnes of shellac. After agreeing to a price with the S.T.C., the Soviet agency concerned got in touch with the actual Indian supplier, through Russian trade representation here [in India], and persuaded him to agree to a price which was Rs 5,000 per tonne less than that agreed to earlier with the S.T.C."

The "waggon deal" between the Soviet Union and India is a typical case showing how the Soviet revisionists exploit India by keeping down the prices of Indian goods. According to the book *Soviet Economic Aid to India*, these waggons were priced at about 120,000 rupees per unit, with the price of raw materials alone accounting for 74,000 rupees. Cashing in on the fact that there were not many waggon orders in India at the time, the Soviet side declared that it was only willing to pay 30,000 rupees per unit. "This is an illustration of how hard bargainers the Soviet trading organizations can be," said the book.

With a view to earning more foreign exchange which they urgently need, the Soviet authorities have deliberately imported some Indian commodities, which are hot in the world market, in greater quantities than are needed at home. These are then resold to other countries, thus cutting into India's export markets and foreign exchange sources.

India is losing much of its interest in the Soviet Union's main items of export—machinery and aircraft which are high in price but poor in quality. When negotiating annual trade protocols between the two countries in recent years, the Indian side has always suggested that the other side increase its supply of fertilizers, petroleum, petroleum products and some metal materials. However, the Indian demand has never been met because the Soviet Union is seeking Western convertible currencies.

Export of Capital. Another way of Soviet exploitation is through the development of so-called Soviet-Indian "co-operation in production." Factories are built in India, with machinery and equipment supplied by the Soviet Union and products shipped to it to repay the investment. This is the imperialistic way of capital export pure and simple. That is how the Soviet Union dumps its machinery and equipment and plunders India's natural resources and cheap labour force. In a commentary on Soviet-Indian "co-operation in production," the *Indian Express* pointed out: "More important in the Soviet scheme of things is the desire to tailor India's industrial development plans to Soviet trade surpluses. To this end, a strong bid has been under way to tie up the industrial development of India to Soviet technology."

An Odd Ally. Indian papers revealed that in 1974, in order to solve problems in the Indian-Soviet bilateral trade and ease India's economic difficulties, the then Indian Finance Minister Chavan went to Moscow and asked the Soviet authorities for a new loan of 3,000 to 4,000 million rupees, a rescheduling of India's repayments and a softening of the loan terms. The *Indian Express* disclosed that though India has concluded a "treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation" with the Soviet Union and is therefore a Soviet ally, Chavan received "no positive reaction" or at most a "non-committal response" to his requests.

That is how the Soviet social-imperialists "appreciate and are in solidarity with" India's efforts "to solve her difficult socio-economic problems." History will show that the Brezhnev clique's unscrupulous exploitation and bullying of India will eventually arouse resistance among the Indian people.

Welcome Progress in Pakistan-Bangladesh Relations

PAKISTAN and Bangladesh are steadily developing their friendly relations. Following the exchange of ambassadors, negotiations on the resumption of postal and telecommunication links have yielded initial results, and telecommunications are being re-established on an experimental basis between Rawalpindi and Dacca. All-round resumption of trade between the two countries is also under discussion.

These gratifying developments not only conform to the interests of the people of the two countries, but also constitute a positive contribution to promoting the normalization of the situation in South Asia.

Common Aspiration of the Two Peoples

It is the fervent common aspiration of the two peoples that relations between their countries are quickly normalized and that fraternal co-operation is developed. Many Pakistan friends spoke with deep feeling when they described to this correspondent the long-standing and close relationship that had existed between the two peoples who had fought shoulder to shoulder in protracted struggle for national independence and subsequently lived together as one nation for nearly 25 years. They saw no reason why the two peoples cannot get along with each other as brothers in the future.

In the past few years the Pakistan Government has made great efforts to improve relations between the two countries. Prime Minister Bhutto has repeatedly expressed Pakistan's wishes to normalize relations and made a number of reasonable proposals to this end. In February 1974, he announced Pakistan's decision to recognize Bangladesh and paid a visit to Bangladesh in June to improve relations between the two countries. The process of normalization, however, was slow moving because of the attitude of the then Mujibur regime and particularly the obstructions by external forces.

Relations between the two countries began to take a turn for the better after the August 1975 coup d'etat, when the Mujibur regime in Bangladesh was overthrown. On the very day of the coup, Pakistan announced its recognition of the new Bangladesh Government and appealed to Islamic and third world countries to do the same at an early date. It then announced that it was presenting Bangladesh with a gift of 50,000 tons of rice and large quantities of cloth.

Bangladesh quickly responded to the goodwill shown by Pakistan. Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed,

then President of Bangladesh, wrote a letter of thanks to Prime Minister Bhutto, expressing his profound wish to establish friendly relations with Pakistan. Shortly afterwards, an agreement was reached on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors.

Since Bangladesh smashed the counter-coup on November 7, 1975, in which foreign countries were involved, Pakistan-Bangladesh relations have developed quickly. The Bangladesh Ambassador arrived in Islamabad at the end of last year, and Pakistan's Ambassador arrived in Dacca last January. Further steps in the normalization of relations have subsequently been taken.

The resumption of postal and telecommunication links between the two countries is an event of special significance to the two peoples. There were so close ties existing between the two peoples in the past that many people in one country had relatives and friends in the other. As a result of the separation of Bangladesh from Pakistan, communication and other ties were severed for more than four years between tens of thousands of Bangladesh people of Pakistani descent and Pakistan people of Bengalese descent. The resumption of postal and telecommunication services is undoubtedly welcomed by these people. The restoration of trade relations is another and more important step in the development of the national economies of both countries.

Further efforts of course remain to be made to normalize Pakistan-Bangladesh relations. Facts show that relations will develop rapidly so long as foreign interference is excluded and the two sides adopt a positive attitude.

Quite a number of Pakistan newspapers have recently paid tribute to the Bangladesh Government for the beneficial measures it has taken to improve mutual relations. They express confidence in the fine prospects ahead. Prime Minister Bhutto has declared that Pakistan's increasingly friendly ties with Bangladesh will be "very decent, honourable and fair."

Beware of Soviet Social-Imperialism

The steady development of Pakistan-Bangladesh relations has been warmly welcomed by the two peoples as well as by the people of other South Asian countries and the rest of the world. The Soviet social-imperialists, however, are greatly angered. It can be recalled that,

soon after the coup d'état in Bangladesh last August, the Soviet revisionists lashed out at Bangladesh. Since then *Pravda* and *Izvestia* have carried a number of articles openly interfering in the internal affairs of Bangladesh. They have even demanded that the new government continue the policy of the Mujibur regime.

The Soviet authorities were highly elated when the counter-coup d'état was staged with foreign support early last November. On the very day of the coup TASS released seven dispatches, encouraging those who staged the counter-coup. But the counter-coup was suppressed within a few days. Enraged, the Soviet Union viciously turned its propaganda machines on full blast in an attack on the Bangladesh Government's independent policy, falsely publicizing an "alarming situation in Bangladesh." The Indian expansionists, for their part, have continued their threats against the country.

While hypocritically proclaiming "friendship" and "co-operation" with the people of South Asia, that superpower which flaunts the banner of socialism is intensifying its infiltration and expansion there. Aware of this, a number of people in Pakistan have pointed out the need for the utmost vigilance against Soviet social-imperialist manoeuvres to use others for intervention in Bangladesh.

The Kremlin bitterly hates the independent policy being followed by Bangladesh and the improvement of

Pakistan-Bangladesh relations. This not only bares the vicious features of hegemonism but also reveals the difficulties the Soviet Union is encountering in South Asia, an area of great significance in the Soviet global strategy for world hegemony. For years the Soviet Union has been locked in fierce contention with the other superpower over South Asia and has done everything it can to expand its influence there. But things are developing in the opposite direction. Soviet aggression and expansion have given rise to turmoil in South Asia and serve to accelerate the awakening of the people there. The situation in recent years has been developing in a direction unfavourable to hegemonism and expansionism.

Developments since last summer in Bangladesh, in particular, have proved to be a setback for hegemonism and expansionism. The Soviet Union's intensified efforts to sabotage unity and co-operation among the various countries in South Asia and to undermine the people's struggle to defend their national independence and state sovereignty are of no avail. The days are gone for ever when imperialists and hegemonists can do what they like. It is the South Asian people and not the superpowers who will determine the future of South Asia. The perverse actions of the Soviet social-imperialists will never succeed in turning the tide of events in South Asia. They will only meet with ignominious failure.

("Renmin Ribao" Correspondent)

Superpower Effort to Shift Economic Crisis Opposed by Latin American Countries

THE shift of its economic crisis in 1975 by the United States on to Latin American countries has seriously harmed their economies. This stark reality has prompted the people and countries in Latin America to plunge more determinedly and energetically into the third world's struggle against economic hegemonism and for a change in the old international economic order.

Widening "Scissors Differential"

Last year this superpower and certain other industrialized countries, finding themselves in an economic plight, stepped up their plunder and exploitation of the Latin American countries by widening the price differential in foreign trade. Enrique Iglesias, Executive Secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, pointed out early this year that in 1975, the prices of Latin American exports rose only by an average of 1 per cent while imported goods cost 14 per cent more. These irrational trading terms reduced Latin American countries' purchasing power in 1975 by 17 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The price per pound of cotton from Mexico, Brazil and Central American countries on the London market slumped by 40 per cent from the peak of 91 cents (U.S. dollar) in 1974 to 55.25 cents in August 1975. During the same period, Mexican and Peruvian zinc prices dipped 62 per cent from 911 pounds sterling to 343 per ton and the price of Chilean copper, which ranks second in world export, dropped 56 per cent from 1,380 pounds sterling to 603.5 per ton. The prices of other major Latin American exports, such as bananas, cocoa, raw sugar, fish meal, wool and beef, kept plummeting.

At the same time, Latin America had to accept a rise of 47 per cent in the price of steel and 143 per cent in chemical fertilizers purchased from this superpower and other industrialized countries. Mexico had to pay the United States three times as much as before for 11 major commodities it imported.

The prices of a number of Latin American primary products on the international market even fell below the cost. Peruvian copper which cost 75 cents per pound to produce was sold overseas for 55 cents. One

ton of fish meal cost Peru 230 U.S. dollars but was sold on the world market for only 200 dollars.

This superpower and some other industrialized countries have resorted to a number of discriminatory measures to intensify their plunder and exploitation of Latin America. They have cut down and restricted imports from Latin American countries by protectionist means, and dumped surplus stocks on the markets there, thereby aggravating Latin America's trade imbalances. Brazil, which tops other countries in trading with the United States, last year exported 8,600 million dollars worth of goods to the United States, but its imports came to 12,100 million. The same year, Mexico's exports dropped 1.8 per cent compared with 1974 but its imports increased 10.6 per cent. Peru had a 20 per cent drop in its exports but a 50 per cent increase in its imports.

U.S. restrictions on imports of traditional commodities from Latin American countries have created enormous difficulties for them. In the last few years, 60 per cent of Mexican textiles went to the United States, but owing to Washington's import restrictions, Mexico had to cut its textile exports by 80 per cent. In sharp contrast, U.S. goods dumped on to Latin America last year were valued at 17,000 million U.S. dollars—an increase of 1,200 million over the previous year. The United States exported 50 per cent more to Peru and 38 per cent more to Venezuela, and it had a favourable balance of 1,600 million U.S. dollars in its trade with Brazil.

Serious Damage to Latin America

Because of the widening of the "scissors differential" and the superpower buy-less-and-sell-more policy, the trade deficits of Latin American countries have greatly increased. Statistics compiled by the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America reveal that trade deficits of the 19 Latin American countries which do not export petroleum totalled 10,300 million U.S. dollars last year as against 1,020 million in 1973.

Intensified capital export is another measure by which this superpower has pillaged Latin American countries. U.S. private investments in Latin America increased by 2,548 million dollars in 1974 over the previous year's figure to reach a total of 21,000 million.

Washington thus grabbed 3,200 million dollars in profit from Latin America.

The shifting of economic crisis by the superpower has led to a sharp rise in the rate of inflation, continued currency devaluation, soaring prices, a fall in the living standards of the Latin American people, and a serious obstruction of the development of their national economies. At the First Session of the Special Council Meeting of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), it was revealed that the economic growth in the Latin American countries fell from the average 7 per cent in the previous years to 3.3 per cent in 1975. Incomplete statistics show that Latin American countries' foreign debts jumped from 30,000 million U.S. dollars in 1974 to over 50,000 million the following year.

Struggle Against Economic Hegemonism

Victims of the superpower's plunder and exploitation and particularly its shifting of economic crisis, Latin American countries have consciously adopted tit-for-tat measures in the course of their struggle.

The formation of SELA in 1975 is a demonstration of the will of the Latin American countries to shake off the superpower shackles and bring about a change in the old international economic order through their own unity and co-operation. In their struggle against economic hegemonism, they are taking an active part in the fight waged by the existing Latin American and global producers' associations. They are also planning to set up within the framework of SELA new producers' associations and multinational companies as a measure against plunder by transnational companies, particularly U.S. transnational corporations. Latin American countries are contemplating further co-operation in agriculture, fishery, food, fertilizer, shipping, fuel, mining and heavy machinery according to the plan drawn up by SELA at the beginning of this year.

At the meeting held by the Group of 77 in Manila February 2-7, the Latin American countries demonstrated their determination to strengthen solidarity and co-operation with the other third world countries so as to wage a common struggle against economic hegemonism and to change the old international economic order at the Fourth Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development to be held in Nairobi next May.

(Continued from p. 17.)

teaching with productive labour and scientific research. By combining theory with practice, the students master basic theories in their study and put them to use.

The industrial and civil architecture speciality of Tungchi University in Shanghai requires that together with faculty members, students should take part in designing work during a three-year period of schooling. Based on the principle of combining theory with practice, the original 26 courses of specialized, basic and basic technical knowledge have been condensed or simplified into 11. New teaching material has been

compiled by synthesizing related material from different sciences and technology and written according to the order and needs of actual designing and construction.

The introduction of new teaching material has shortened the period of schooling and lightened the burden of the students who are helped to become competent through combining theory with practice. The result of all this is that the quality of teaching has improved greatly.

China's new teaching material is in general jointly compiled by the teachers and students in co-operation with workers, peasants and soldiers on the basis of extensive surveys and participation in practical work.

Soviet Social-Imperialist Expansion In the Mediterranean

THE intense rivalry between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, has befouled the atmosphere in the Mediterranean. The deafening gunfire of the Soviet Mediterranean fleet carrying out military exercises and the unbridled activities of Soviet secret agents in South European countries have enabled the people of the littoral countries to see more and more clearly the ferocious features of the Soviet revisionists under the guise of "pence" and "detente." The Italian paper *Stampa* noted bluntly that Kremlin's expansionism is "a threat to peace in the Mediterranean."

In the past few years, the Soviet revisionists have followed a strategy of encircling Western Europe from the southern and northern flanks, and their offensive in the Mediterranean region has grown to menacing dimensions. Taking over the mantle of the old tsars, they have simultaneously resorted to military threat, political division, economic inducement and internal subversion in an attempt to control the vital communication line from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, seize seaports and bases there, and turn the Mediterranean into a Soviet inland sea. An Italian official said: "From Turkey in the east to Portugal in the west, countries along the entire coast of the Mediterranean are listed as targets of the Soviet offensive."

The Soviet social-imperialists, like the old tsars, regard military buildup as the chief means of seizing hegemony. In the past few years, the Soviet Union has sent large numbers of warships from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean to contend with growing intensity with the United States which has dominated the area since World War II.

Today, the Soviet fleet permanently stationed in the Mediterranean has surpassed the U.S. Sixth Fleet in strength. It is reported that whereas Soviet warships prowling the Mediterranean averaged only five a day ten years ago, they now number 50 to 60. A West German paper pointed out that in the Mediterranean the Soviet Union has built up "a fleet capable of mustering up to more than 90 warships overnight." This fleet has submarines, missile destroyers and helicopter carriers and will be beefed up with two aircraft carriers now being built at an accelerated pace in the Black Sea. Soviet warships and information-gathering trawlers have time and again intruded into the territorial waters of South European countries. When the Soviet Union carried out global naval exercises last April, its Mediterranean fleet steamed through the Strait of Gibraltar and joined forces with the southward bound Baltic fleet in the vicinity of the Azores in the Atlantic. Exercises by the two fleets followed their operational plan of cutting

off Western Europe's petroleum transport route and isolating and encircling Western Europe. More than ten warships of the Soviet Mediterranean fleet also intruded into Italy's territorial waters to the northwest of Sicily Island. The Italian press pointed out that control of the sea surface between the island and Tunisia in North Africa, where the narrowest part is only 140 kilometres wide, would make it possible to completely cut off the sea communications between the East and West Mediterranean.

While Soviet warships were on the rampage in the Mediterranean, huge Soviet forces deployed in the northern part of the Balkan Peninsula frequently staged military exercises as a blackmail against certain Balkan countries. The Soviet Union has also set up a South European command of the Warsaw Pact bloc on the peninsula, rigged up a South European army corps of this bloc, expanded airfields and depots and stockpiled huge amounts of military materiel in preparation for opening up by force a land route to the Adriatic Sea when the conditions are ripe. In doing so, Moscow hopes to realize the fond dream the old tsars conceived for centuries.

While steadily increasing its military threat to the Mediterranean area, the Soviet Union has tried its utmost to woo and divide countries in this area by taking advantage of their contradictions with the United States and the contradictions among themselves. Making use of the political and economic crises besetting these countries, it has resorted to both the stick and the carrot and even infiltration and subversion in an attempt to make a breach in this "soft belly."

The Italian press reported that during his visit to Rome last summer, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko clamoured that Italy should "set its political watch" with the Soviet Union. At the end of last year when the Kremlin played host to Italian President Giovanni Leone in Moscow, it made another attempt to pressure Italy into undertaking more political commitments. But all these attempts have failed.

In the meantime, the Soviet Union has given great support, both financial and political, to pro-Soviet forces in Italy. It even attacked by name those Italian statesmen who called for vigilance against pro-Soviet forces, and praised others who advocated compromise with these forces. In addition, Moscow has carried out feverish espionage activities in Italy.

The Soviet Union has also reached out its talons to Portugal and Spain on the Iberian Peninsula which

(Continued on p. 32.)

ROUND THE WORLD

PALESTINE

Struggle Against Israel Gains Momentum

Since late January, Palestinians in many places under Israeli occupation on the west bank of the Jordan River have carried out unrelenting struggles in protest against the construction of Zionist settlements in Sabatia and Kfar Qadoun, the Zionist court verdict allowing Jews to pray in Al-Aqsa mosque and the repressive measures taken by the Israeli authorities against Palestinian students and demonstrators. The general strike staged by Palestinians in Nablus on March 8 has spread to many towns on the west bank of the Jordan River and lasted for three days.

On March 10, demonstrators in Nablus, Jenin, Al-Bira and other cities clashed with Israeli troops called out to suppress them. Meanwhile in Tel Aviv, before a building in which the Zionist cabinet was holding a meeting, thousands of Palestinians demonstrated against the Israeli authorities' decision to seize 1.5 million dunums of land in Galilee and the triangle regions in the northern part of Palestine.

Speaking at a press conference the same day, Abdul Jawad Saleh, Head of the Executive Bureau for Occupied Homeland Affairs and Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, dwelt on the mass uprising against Zionist oppression in occupied Palestine. He pointed out that in Jerusalem alone, the Israeli authorities have built 18 Jewish quarters in which they have settled immigrants from all over the world while driving out the Palestinians there. He said: "The number of Arab inhabitants in Jerusalem has been reduced from 140,000 in 1948 to 70,000 today as a result of the various measures of suppression, expulsion and confiscation taken by the Zionists over the years. The oc-

cupation authorities are now planning to seize one million dunums in Galilee and expel the Arab owners of these lands."

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN AND SAUDI ARABIA

Establish Normal Relations

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have decided to establish normal relations between them, announced a joint communique on March 10.

The communique said that the decision was made to realize the aspirations of the people of the two countries for strengthening relations of mutual fraternal affection and co-operation between them, as well as between them and their brothers in the Arabian Peninsula. "In response to the aspirations of the two brotherly peoples for progress, prosperity and peace, and for security and stability in the Arabian Peninsula and in order to devote their efforts to the resistance against Zionist aggression and any foreign intervention which harms peace and security in the region, the two countries decided to establish normal relations between them on the basis of Arab brotherhood, good neighbourhood, a common destiny and mutual non-interference in internal affairs so as to assure security and stability in the Arabian Peninsula, protection of the interests of the Arab nation and freedom from foreign interference."

A joint statement issued by the Command Council and the Cabinet of the Yemen Arab Republic on March 10 welcomed the wise decision by the two fraternal countries. The statement expressed the hope that "the countries and people in the Arabian Peninsula will enter a new stage of co-operation and co-ordination, play an outstanding role in the struggle against backwardness of all kinds and bring into full play the effective

strength in the fields against Israeli aggression and foreign intervention."

OCEANIC COUNTRIES

Closer Defence Co-operation

Australian Prime Minister Fraser visited New Zealand on March 10 and 11 and held talks with New Zealand Prime Minister Muldoon in Rotorua. The two heads of government expressed deep concern about Moscow's intervention in Angola and its naval buildup in the Indian Ocean. They indicated that their two countries would work especially for strengthening their joint defences in the Indian Ocean and the south Pacific region. This reflects the common aspirations of the countries and people in Oceania for safeguarding their independence and security and is fully justified.

Australian government leaders have recently issued statements on many occasions condemning the steady expansion of Soviet military strength in the Indian Ocean, which poses a threat to the security of the countries there. They stressed that they did not wish to see the Indian Ocean become a region dominated by a big power. The New Zealand Prime Minister said that New Zealand looked with alarm at the "global imperialism of the Soviet Union" which had manifested itself most recently in the Angolan situation. "I think," he added, "it should be naive to suggest that looking ahead over the next 10 years, we are going to have no tensions, no alarms."

These statements which reflect the actual situation, however, come under vicious attack by the Soviet revisionists.

The Soviet press slandered the stand of the Australian Government as most annoying, prated that it does not have the understanding of the people in that region, and smeared it as a cold wind of the cold war days.

These attacks and slanders, however, can in no way frighten the Oceanic countries and people. The decision by Australia and New Zea-

land to strengthen their joint defences is the right answer to Soviet social-imperialist threat and its expansion in the Indian Ocean.

UNITED STATES

Stepping Up Development of Cruise Missiles

The United States is taking advantage of its lead in technology to step up the research and development of medium- and long-range cruise missiles to fill the gap between the United States and the Soviet Union in the quantity of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and enlarge U.S. capability in dealing with the continuously expanding Soviet strategic nuclear force.

It was reported that on March 5, the U.S. Air Force conducted its first air-launched cruise-missile test-flight in New Mexico. The missile carried and launched by a B-52 bomber resembles a small aeroplane and is capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. Flying low and at subsonic speed, it chases targets and is designed to travel up to 2,500 kilometres. The U.S. Navy reportedly carried out the test of a submarine-based cruise missile last month.

U.S. military authorities have been deeply concerned about Soviet efforts to develop and deploy ICBMs in large numbers and to expand and modernize its air defence system in the past few years. Testifying before the House Armed Services Committee at the end of January, U.S. Air Force Chief-of-Staff General David C. Jones said the Soviet Union has outstripped the United States in the number of launchers, and in the throw-weight and total yield of its intercontinental ballistic missiles. U.S.S.R. tactical air ability has also improved sharply in recent years, showing a "marked shift" in emphasis from defence to offence with the introduction of new fighter-bombers, Jones added. According to the U.S. Defence Depart-

ment, up to mid-1975, the number of Soviet ICBM-launching-pads had reached 1,600. In addition, the Soviet Union has step by step deployed for operation the four new kinds of ICBMs developed in 1974. But the total number of U.S. ICBM-launching-pads (1,054) has remained unchanged in the past few years, thus giving the Soviets a 1.5:1 quantitative superiority over the United States in this field. Moreover, the total Soviet submarine-launching-pads for ballistic missiles have outnumbered those of the United States.

In the fiscal 1977 U.S. Defence Department report to Congress on January 27, U.S. Defence Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld called for a check to the current trend unfavourable to the United States by taking advantage of the U.S. lead over the Soviet Union in technology to develop air-launched and sea-based cruise missiles and to step up the development of Trident submarines, B-1 strategic bombers and new M-X missiles.

EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Voicing Discontent With Price Rises in Soviet Fuels And Raw Materials

Intensified control and plunder of the East European countries by the Soviet social-imperialists in recent years have inflicted a series of grave difficulties on the economies of these countries and are arousing increasing discontent and opposition on the part of the people.

Most of Czechoslovakia's fuels and industrial raw materials are imported from the Soviet Union. The price of oil imported by Czechoslovakia last year was 2.3-2.5 times higher than before. The prices of other fuels and raw materials such as natural gas and iron ore also went up by a big margin. This has brought heavy losses to Czechoslovakia's economy. Czecho-

slovakia had to pay more than 300 million rubles extra to the Soviet Union for oil alone last year.

While raising the prices, the Soviet Union has reduced the volume of supplies to Czechoslovakia. Handicapped by the uncertain supply of fuels and raw materials, Czechoslovakia could not finally decide on its sixth five-year plan beginning this year. Under these circumstances, it has begun paying attention to development and utilization of its fairly rich coal resources, and has changed the composition of energy consumption and cut oil and natural gas imports. Moreover, increasing its economic ties with third world countries in recent years, it has been importing fuels and raw materials from there.

Most of Hungary's building materials, timber, paper pulp and oil come from the Soviet Union. Since the beginning of last year, the Soviet Union has raised the prices of industrial raw materials and fuels sold to Hungary by an average of 52 per cent, and the price of oil by more than 130 per cent. The price of Soviet oil sold to Hungary has further gone up this year. As compared with last year, Hungary has to pay almost 19.5 million more rubles for its 6.5 million tons of oil imports from the Soviet Union this year.

The rise in Soviet oil prices lays a heavy burden on Hungary's economy. The Hungarian Government has decided to increase once again the retail prices of some commodities as from January 5 this year.

In view of the fact that the Soviet Union has upped the prices of fuels and raw materials by big margins since last year, the German Democratic Republic stresses developing raw materials and energy production, making every possible use of waste materials and taking strict measures to practise economy in its draft programme for development of the national economy drawn up recently for the coming five years.

Friendship Notes

Visiting Romania

A Chinese goodwill delegation some time ago flew to Romania to attend celebrations for the inauguration of the Peking-Bucharest air service. For the members of the delegation, it was an unforgettable experience, which they enjoy recalling.

At a banquet, Comrade Tien Chi, who is Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the China-Romania Friendship People's Commune, renewed his friendship with an old acquaintance, Comrade Chitic, once a staff member of the Romanian Embassy in China who had visited the Commune at least a dozen times. Holding Tien Chi's hands, Chitic asked him in Chinese about the commune's crops. When told there was another good harvest, Chitic exclaimed enthusiastically: "Your achievements are also ours, because we people of Romania and China are true friends."

A woman guide of the Museum of the History of the Romanian Communist Party, all smiles, came up to a visiting woman member of the delegation and at once the two gave each other a big hug. The guide, whose name is Aurica, had been accompanied by this Chinese comrade in a China tour several years ago. "You don't know how I long to see China again," Aurica told her friend. The new Romania-China air service will bring our two peoples still closer. I'd like to pay another visit to China

in 1976 and have already talked it over with my family."

While visiting a state farm, Yujung, a girl of Mongolian nationality on the delegation, showed great interest in the management and care of the livestock. This was the same Yujung, who, 12 years ago when she was only nine, braved a blizzard to lead a herd of sheep to safety. While she was protecting them as commune property under her care, her feet were badly frost bitten. On learning this, the farm manager told his guests the story of Maria, a member of the Romanian Communist Party who worked on his farm. She organized her fellow workers to battle against a dangerous flood, and together they saved the farm's livestock. The stories of Yujung and Maria made all present realize how much the Chinese and Romanian peoples had in common.

In every city the delegation visited, its members were informed of the happy news that the people in the locality, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, had through hard work fulfilled ahead of schedule the National Five-Year Plan for 1971-75. They also saw with their own eyes how the Romanian people were working selflessly for the fulfilment of the current one.

The valiant struggles waged by the Romanian people to safeguard their motherland in defiance of brute force have left a deep impression on the

visitors. In the canteen of the Home of Servicemen at Sibiu, they saw on its walls a number of oil paintings in bright colours, most of them depicting how during the anti-fascist war the Romanian troops under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party struck blows at the Hitlerite bandits and liberated their country. At the theatre, the visitors enjoyed folk songs and dances showing the Romanian people's ardent love for independence and freedom. "We Romanian people will never yield to any pressure!" the Romanian friends often said. "We are well prepared, ready to counter aggression by any one at any time, under any pretext, in any form."

Trolley-Bus Service in Kathmandu

Kathmandu, the Nepalese capital, is now linked with its neighbouring city Bhaktapur by a 12.95-kilometre-long trolley-bus line. Passengers on the 20-odd new trolley-buses shuttling between the two cities enjoy a fast, smooth ride.

Nepal is a mountainous country rich in water resources—a boon to the development of transport and communications powered by hydro-electricity. The Kathmandu-Bhaktapur trolley-bus service has made a good start in this direction.

Nepalese and Chinese workers and technicians who took part in building this line worked together to tackle all the knotty problems they encountered.

At the start of the construction at the end of 1973, the problem of water supply threatened to bring the work to a halt. To overcome the difficulty, Nepalese and Chinese builders decided to sink wells themselves. In a race against time, they worked round-the-clock in three shifts despite the severely cold weather; following this they persisted earnestly, and meticulously throughout the rainy season, undeterred by heavy downpour or broiling sun. Both Nepalese and Chinese personnel at the construction site showed great concern for each other's safety in erecting poles and setting up the wires overhead. One day, a Nepalese working in an elevator car rested one



The Chinese goodwill delegation visiting a precision machinery plant in Sinaia, Romania.

of his feet on the edge of the lifting platform without realizing it. When the elevator passed down, his foot was sure to get hurt by a protruding part of the supporting framework. An accident was averted only when the elevator was stopped short by a Chinese technician who had noticed this.

The Chinese personnel working there were very much impressed by the industry and courage of the Nepalese people who fear no hardship, are always modest and show keen interest in learning. There were less than ten Nepalese technicians at the start of the project, but by the time it was completed the number had increased to more than 60. A number of peasants after two years of training emerged as skilled workers in civil engineering. In addition, the first group of trolley-bus drivers in Nepal was trained.

Completion of the project is a new contribution to friendship and co-operation between the two countries by Nepalese and Chinese workers and technicians who have worked together to build highways, bridges and factories.

Acupuncture Anaesthesia In Togo

A 40-kilogramme tumour was successfully removed from a Togolese woman at the end of last year. The news, picked up by the local press, radio and television, instantly aroused widespread interest in Lome.

Sowa, the patient, is a working woman 50 years old. She fell ill in 1970, with marked swelling of the abdomen. In the latter part of last year, when her weight had increased to 90 kilogrammes and her life hung by a thread, she was taken to a clinic affiliated to the Lome General Hospital. The Togolese and Chinese doctors after a thorough examination reached a diagnosis of ovarian tumour and decided on surgical removal under acupuncture anaesthesia.

The medical personnel of the two countries worked intensely from the moment the operation began. The anaesthetist inserted needles at several points on the patient's lower abdomen, constantly readjusting the anaesthesia apparatus. The doctor operating the electro-cardiograph watched carefully the patient's blood pressure, pulse and breathing. . . .

The abdominal incision revealed extensive adhesions of the tumour with the abdominal cavity. This was a serious complication for, owing to the weakness of the patient, the operating time had to be as short as possible. The chief surgeon and his assistant freed the adhesion by dissecting simultaneously from both sides in order to save time. One and a half hours' intensive effort resulted in the complete removal of a tumour 40 kilogrammes in weight and about 1.5 feet in diameter, with the whole operation successfully finished just in four hours.

On the 20th day after the operation, the patient could move about freely.

Shanghai Philharmonic Society Visits Australia

The Shanghai Philharmonic Society toured Australia last November. This was the first time that the Chinese revolutionary music was performed in Oceania.

The Australian audience warmly welcomed the performance of selections from *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy* (revolutionary symphony), *The Yellow River* (piano concerto), *The White-Haired Girl* (symphonic suite), *The Triumphant Return of the Fishermen* (drum and Chinese instrumental music) and outstanding compositions of classical music. Australian friends praised Chinese musicians for creating a new music rich in national colour by combining ancient traditional music with modern musical skills. This is "people's

music" that will inspire the masses to rise up and struggle, they said.

The audience responded with great warmth to the society's performance of *Waltzing Matilda*, *Click Go the Shears*, and other popular Australian folk songs. The orchestra's itinerary included Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney, Newcastle and Adelaide. Besides eight scheduled regular performances, there were also more than a dozen joint performances with people of many walks of life.

Belgium: Chinese Cultural Festival

Recently the Belgium-China Association together with other cultural and mass organizations sponsored various activities in several cities to promote friendship and understanding between the two peoples.

Under the joint sponsorship of the cultural centres of Haine-Saint-Pierre and Haine-Saint-Paul, small cities in the neighbourhood of Mons, and the Belgium-China Association, a Chinese cultural festival was held from February 13 to 22 in the cultural palace of Haine-Saint-Pierre. It included an exhibition featuring Chinese books, gramophone records and handicraft products. There were showing of Chinese films such as *Red Flag Canal*, a forum on visitors' impressions of China and a lecture entitled "China's Economy Under the Splendid Illumination of the Great Cultural Revolution" given by the Belgian economist, Professor Peemans, who explained how the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution had promoted China's economic development.

Also an exhibition of Chinese posters, paper-cuts and handicrafts was recently organized jointly by the plastic arts section of the National Normal School and the Mons-Bornage branch of the Belgium-China Association.

A photo exhibition, "China Today," was also held in Ath, southwest of Brussels.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Designing and Making Machine Tools by Self-Reliance

THE variety of Chinese-made machine tools has multiplied since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The increase is particularly notable in high-precision machines, heavy-duty machines, aggregate machines, NC machines and transfer machines. In 1975, the output of high-precision machines was 3.6 times as high as that of 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution began, while that of heavy-duty machines was 4.3 times.

New varieties that are up to advanced levels include heavy-duty automatic thread grinders, heavy-duty double-column jig borers, heavy-duty planer-type boring and milling machines, high-precision marking-off machines and laser testers for screws. The heaviest machines weigh over 400 tons, and the most precision ones give a tolerance of one micron, or one-sixtieth of a hair. The successful trial-manufacture and production of these machine tools have greatly accelerated the development of China's farm machinery, light and heavy industries.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Chinese machine-builders, taking class struggle as the key link, have criticized servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. They have implemented the principle of self-reliance and took the road of developing industry which bears China's own characteristics.

A contingent of technicians has been trained through practice in the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, where China's first batch of high-precision machines were turned out during the big leap forward year of 1958. Chairman Mao's approval of the way adopted by this plant to train technicians from among the workers was a great encouragement to workers in the machine-building industry. At the workers' colleges which have mushroomed in various parts of the country, worker-students are studying Marxism-Leninism, and tech-

nology, and raising their educational level as a whole. After returning to their production posts upon graduation, many have made contributions to boosting China's machine-building industry.

The heavy-duty automatic thread grinder made by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant during the Great Cultural Revolution was designed mainly by worker-technicians who are graduates of its workers' college.

Drawing on the experience of automobile workers, a three-in-one combination group of workers, cadres and technicians of the No. 2 Machine Tools Plant in Tsinan, Shantung Province, designed and built a heavy-duty broaching machine for processing cylinder blocks. The machine takes a little over one minute to process the plane surfaces of a cylinder block, with high quality and efficiency.

Socialist co-operation between factories concerned is an important way to speed up the technological development and promote the production of the machine-building industry. Working together with the Peking Machine Tool Research Institute, a machine tool plant in the capital succeeded in designing and producing a NC boring and milling machining centre capable

of changing 60 different cutters in succession and automatically processing complicated box-like parts.

Over the last few years, old enterprises in Shanghai and other places with a comparatively solid machine-building industry foundation have made big efforts to increase the production of heavy-duty, high-precision and high-efficiency machine tools. Kweichow, Chinghai, Ningsia, Kansu and Shensi, where the foundation used to be weak, have also made great headway in developing their machine-building industry.

A Troupe Welcomed by Peasants

THE Peking Opera Troupe of Ningchin County in Hopei Province tours the rural areas all the year round, giving performances with themes closely related to the Party's central tasks in different periods. This has won high praises from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Before the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the troupe used to present full-length operas in towns but rarely went to the countryside. This led to increasing its members and props. The poor and lower-middle peasants were discontented, saying: "Our county's Peking opera troupe has changed and become divorced from us since it expanded."



A literary and art propaganda team in a minority area, Kwangtung Province, performing for commune members of various nationalities.

The county's Party committee took this sharp criticism under serious consideration. It organized the troupe members to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art* and deepen criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao in literature and art. Through study and criticism, they came to realize that socialist literature and art is a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and it is necessary to occupy the literary and art positions with Marxism. If, they said, a county's professional troupe is divorced from the poor and lower-middle peasants who make up the

vast majority of the masses, how can it serve the workers, peasants and soldiers?

To meet the needs of the countryside, the troupe divided its members into two performing teams to make the rounds in the county. Each team was subdivided into several groups to give performances for those commune members working in the fields, stables, cowsheds or pigsties. The masses approve this method of "delivering operas to the doorstep."

Now the troupe's touring teams are organized on a small scale, with light props. When they go to the rural areas, they carry all the props plus

their own bedrolls. Whatever the conditions, they always put on performances for the poor and lower-middle peasants without fail.

While on performing tour, the troupe members do many other things, such as taking part in productive labour alongside the commune members, making social investigations among the masses and helping rural clubs and spare-time literary and art propaganda teams with their rehearsals. In the last year or so, the troupe has given pointers to more than 250 such clubs and propaganda teams, thereby consolidating the socialist ideological and cultural positions in the countryside.

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controls the sea passage from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.

After the downfall of the fascist Caelano regime in Portugal, the Soviet Union has given all-out support to the pro-Soviet forces there, supplying them with huge amounts of funds and arms in a bid to draw Portugal into its sphere of influence.

But the Soviet scheme in Portugal was frustrated when the military rebellion in support of the pro-Soviet forces flopped last November. Not reconciled to its defeat, the Soviet Union is adopting new tactics in an effort to preserve its forces and bide its time for a comeback.

Meanwhile, taking advantage of the political unrest in Spain after the death of Franco, the Soviet Union is stepping up its penetration into Spain, waiting for an opportunity to seize control of the Strait of Gibraltar.

In Greece and Turkey, NATO's two strategic bulwarks against Soviet southward thrust into the Mediterranean, the Soviet Union has tried hard to cash in on the contradictions between Greece and Turkey, resulting from the Cyprus crisis, and between the two countries and the other NATO countries, sowing discord among them in order to fish in troubled waters; it has even challenged Turkey's jurisdiction over the strategically vital Straits — Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

In Yugoslavia, underground anti-government organizations with Soviet backing have been unearthed one after another in recent years. This shows that social-imperialism is engaged in unbridled subversive activities against that Balkan state.

Soviet acts in the Mediterranean area clearly reveal what tricks Moscow is up to in preaching "detente." The Italian paper *Nuova Unità* has pointed out:

"Brezhnev's gunboats have placed our country within their firing range." Another journal, *Il Popolo*, noted that the Soviet Union is indulged in the old "tsarist dream of dominating Europe," that its strategy "is an expansionist strategy" and the so-called detente "constitutes an ideal soil for Moscow's expansion."

Other papers and public figures have warned against the danger of appeasement towards the Soviet Union. *Il Tempo*, an Italian paper, noted that to appease the strong for detente is to repeat the mistakes of Munich, and this serves only to encourage the Soviet Union to perpetrate aggression against other countries. Some statesmen maintain that while the Soviet Union is engaged feverishly in arms expansion and war preparations and carrying out penetration and expansion everywhere, to grant it huge loans is tantamount to sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind. Some Turkish M.P.s. have recently declared that vigilance should be heightened against superpower intervention in defence of Turkey's complete independence and sovereignty, and that Turkey must not let itself be drawn into any other orbit after it had detached itself from the orbit of the United States.

The Mediterranean countries are bestirring themselves in the last few years to strengthen their defence against Soviet military threat so as to safeguard their own independence and security. This has so irritated the Soviet revisionists that their official news agency, TASS, and press have poured forth attacks on these countries, accusing them of "preparing for war in the Mediterranean" and of working "against the relaxation of tensions." Such ravings naturally have aroused widespread indignation. An Italian statesman has put it well: It is equally dangerous if you show any sign of weakness or mercy before a hungry wolf. The only way is to fight it relentlessly. This view is striking a responsive chord among an increasing number of people in the Mediterranean area.